The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.
BARBOUR & ALLEN, Publishers.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
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1 col.	12.00	18.00	17.00	25.00	35.00	45.00	60.00	100.00	

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR and C. H. ALLEN, Publishers. "With Malice Toward None, and Charity for All." TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XV. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1878. NO. 15.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and promptly executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Power Presses and a large assortment of Type, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES,
STATEMENTS, &TC.

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We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of blanks on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Situated in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Eldred, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instrumental & Vocal Music
in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS
Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.
TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.
W. R. TAYLOR
Having opened a new Blacksmith Shop at the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Keefer, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
Work done *as ordered*, and at *bottom prices*.
W. R. TAYLOR,
Smethport, Nov. 22, 1877.-1m

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over
HASKILL & OFFORD'S STORE.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873. tf

DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. C. C. Kidder
is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.
CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.
If work is not *right* it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on Main Street, next to Hamlin's Hardware store. v1n3

FRESH MILK
Delivered every Morning
THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.
GEO. W. KING.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
C. H. MOORE, - - Proprietor.
Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. R.R. depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

OLEAN HOUSE,
OLEAN, N. Y.
GEO. VAN CAMPEN & SONS, Props.
Centrally located, east side Main Street. First-class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. E. VAN CAMPEN, GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Jr.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, near Main St.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
P. E. STONE, Clerk,
Late Proprietor of the Olean House

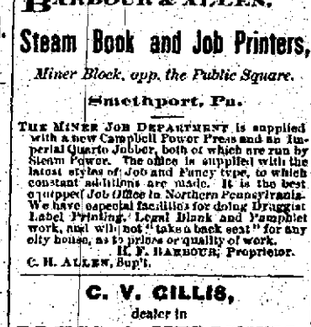
Miscellaneous Cards.

Alfred Sturdevant
is still at the old stand
In the BENNETT HOUSE,
and is prepared to do
Shaving & Hair-Dressing
in the highest style of the art.
A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

BARBOUR & ALLEN,
Steam Book and Job Printers,
Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.
Smethport, Pa.
THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped *Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania.* We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.
H. F. BARBOUR, Proprietor.
C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE, PA.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,
which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.
WM. OGILVIE & CO.
Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-1y-2n

M. L. ARMSTRONG
Dealer in


Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

SELECT POETRY.

The Road of Sighs.

[Lines inscribed to the hard-hearted management of the Rutnsoff Railroad, by a sympathizer with one Hood-like (but is not likely) to have his Pass renewed.]

One more unfortunate
Grieved most to death;
Hashly importunate,
Wasting his breath!
Take him down tenderly,
Argue with care;
Very few men dearly
Love to pay fare!
Treat him not scornfully,
Standing there mournfully,
Sadly, appealingly!
Passes for years he's had:
Now, while his soul is sad,
Act not unfeelingly!
Make no deep scrutiny
Into the footing he
Has for his claim,
He wants a pass, 'tis clear,
Just for the present year!
He's not to blame!
Asking that yearly pass
For all his family,
Don't make his cheek of brass
Look pale and clammily.
Look! he expresses
The power of his name,—
One that impresses;
While wonderment guesses
What is his claim?
Is he a bummer?
His looks are not sinister;
Is the new-comer
A needy old minister?
Or representative,
Ex-argumentative,
Railroad-man, journalist,
Fallen from grace?
Or the infernalest
Tramp of the place?
What is the evidence?
Where is the eminence
Which, in God's providence,
Settles the case?
He had a father,
He had a mother,
Also a sister,
And a big brother.
Is there a nearer one?
Yes he's a nearer one
Still than all other.
Alas! for the rarity
Of railroad charity
Under the sun!
Oh, it was terrible!
Fortestly horrible!
Pass he got none!
* * * *
The Superintendent
Was quite independent,
For one of his class;—
Is he plunged boldly,
Not reeking how coldly
And roughly, alas!
Looked o'er a lengthy list—
Not e'en a name he missed,—
Stupid old ass!
Then with his ugly fist
Cut off his pass!
* * * *
Take him out tenderly,
Handle with care,
Perhaps he will mend early,
Now he must swear!
Dreadfully staring,
And almost insensible
With look of despairing
Goes to his darling,
Not quite defensible!
Disguising his sickness,
He leaves the big station,
Predicting the weakness
Of that corporation!

—Boston Daily Advertiser.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mason's Sad Plight.

How he Reversed a Death Sentence.

EGYPT, ILL., November 22.—To-day I find myself in the southern angle of Illinois, the American Egypt. I find the Egyptians here all came from Tennessee. The women wear sunbonnetts in the winter and sit in open rooms, while the men wear butternut jeans, and look like their dried ancestors. I saw a crowd of Egyptians this morning who came over to Tamoros from the Little Muddy. They were saturated with alcohol and smoked with tobacco till they had the real mummy appearance.

Hieroglyhics are not used in Egypt now. The American Egyptians, as a general thing, cannot write at all. When an Egyptian wants to communicate anything to another Egyptian living at a distance he strides a mule, slides through the swamps, and with certain words we Americans do not understand, makes the other Egyptian understand what he wants. When they are sober they are harmless, but two drinks of whisky and a plug of tobacco on an empty stomach will make an Egyptian worse than a Bashi-Bazouk. Yesterday I saw one charged with a full pint of alcohol and two plugs of tobacco, a dose that only the rich Egyptians can indulge in. He was a terror to behold. Phosphoric acid gas poured off of him. He was loaded down with more psychology than George Francis Train. He was the Crushed Tragedian charged with giant powder.

"I'm a steamboat from Hick'ry bayou," he said, "a regular *sidewheeler*. I'm a rattlesnake with rattles all the way up. I'm the worst man on the Bayou, an' we ha'nt got a bayou boy that can't whip a gunboat. I'm a——"

"O, Bill, be still! Don't fight any more to-day. 'Taint you—it's the whisky.—Come along!" and a nice-looking man took hold of Bill and held him as if in a vice.

"Lem me go! Lem me claw somebody. Lem me——"

But in a moment the nice-looking man escorted Bill into his wagon and then drove off.

"Who is that brave farmer who takes such an interest in Bill?" asked Colonel Barber, the chairman of the Lecture Association.

"Oh, that's Cap. Mason. He used to be a hard 'un, but now he has joined the church, an' he's the father of every bad man in this section. They all love Cap. Mason."

"What does Mason do?" I asked.

"He's a farmer,—a big farmer over on the Muddy."

"But what does he come over with the Bayou Boys for? Why does he earn whether they get drunk and fight or whether they keep sober?"

"Well, the Cap. used to be a drinker and a fighter himself. He was sentenced to be shot once in the army for fighting. He struck an officer—got on a drunken frolic, and came near killing the Major of the twenty-first regiment—just as Whisky Bill wants to kill somebody."

"How did the Captain escape?" I continued.

"Well," said the Colonel, "Mason, with a dozen fellows from the Little Muddy, enlisted in my regiment. He was a splendid soldier—always ready for a battle—one of the best men in the regiment, but he would have his spurees. One day, about three weeks before the battle of Mission Ridge, Mason brought a canteen of whisky into camp, and, always generous, went to giving it away to the boys. This was against orders, so I ordered my Major to arrest him and put him in the guard-house. Mason found out that the Major was after him with a squad of men, and, full of devilry, he commenced dodging around behind the tents to keep from being arrested. But pretty quick, in trying to keep away from the men he ran square against the Major."

"Here, you rascal!" said the Major, seizing him by the coat collar without giving him a chance to explain. "Now you walk to the guard-house! I'll fix you, you scoundrel!"

But in the excitement of the moment Mason drew up his fist and knocked the Major flat, and then he went and gave himself up."

"What was done about it?" I asked.

"Well, Mason was tried before a court martial for striking a superior officer, sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was sent to Gen. J. C. Davis to be approved. And then poor Mason was imprisoned on bread and water, with a ball and chain to each foot."

"Did Gen. Davis approve the sentence?"

"Yes, he approved it."

"But how did Mason escape from being shot?"

"Well, the next day before the approved sentence arrived came the battle of Missionn Ridge, and our regiment was ordered forward. Mason, of course, was in the rear guard, with a ball chained to his ankles. We heard the rebel cannon in front all the forenoon. We knew there was a big battle going on, and we needed all our men. So I rode over to the guard-house and told Mason that we would have to leave him behind with his ball and chain till the battle was over.

"Let me go with the boys, Colonel!" pleaded Mason. "I don't want to see the boys in a fight without me."

"But you might escape, Mason. For you know that there is a sentence hanging over you."

"By heavens, Colonel! you ain't going to let the boys go into this fight without me?" and then the tears came to his eyes.

"I have got to Mason," I said. "I can't trust you."

"Then," continued the narrator, "the order came from Gen. Davis for our regiment to move up and charge a rebel redoubt, and the boys dashed forward. It was an awful fight. Twice they enfiladed us, and the rebel bullets mowed down our men by dozens, the rebel flag still waved on the redoubt."

"Colonel, you must capture that redoubt!" was the order that came from Gen. Davis.

"Our men were now badly tired out, and the dead and wounded lay all around us; but I got our men together, and made the final charge. Gods! what a charge! My horse was killed under me. The men went forward in a shower of bullets. I thought they were going straight for that flag; then all at once they wavered. The bullets flew like rain, and the advance men were all shot down. There was no one to lead, and I thought all was lost.—Just then I saw a man come rushing up from the rear. He grabbed a dead soldier's repeating rifle, and pushed right through dead and dying, reached the head, and pushed up the redoubt. The boys saw him, took courage and followed him. In a moment I saw the brave fellow swing his rifle around him on top of the redoubt, grasp the flag and break it off, while the boys struggled up the side and emptied their guns into the retreating rebels."

"The day was ours! As I came up I shouted:

"Who took the flag, boys?"

"It was Mason!" replied the boys and looking down, I discovered a broken chain and a shackle still attached to Mason's ankle!"

Then the narrater's voice choked him and the tears came into his eyes.

"I couldn't help it, Colonel," said Mason. "I couldn't never see the boys in a battle alone; so I got the axe and pounded off the ball and chain, and now, Colonel, I will go back and put them on again."

"Go back and put 'em on again!" I almost cried. "No, sir! Mason, I'll put them on myself first." "Then," said the Colonel, "I reflected that this was not military, and I told the brave fellow to stay with two of the boys.

"That night," continued the Colonel, "I wrote over to Gen. Davis about Mason's bravery—how he captured the rebel flag and led the regiment to victory; in fact, saved the battle, and begged of him, if he had not approved Mason's sentence of death, to send it back to the court unapproved. In an hour a messenger came back with the papers. The sentence had been approved before the battle, but Gen. Davis took his pen and wrote across the bottom:

"The finding of the court disapproved and Private Thomas Mason, for his distinguished bravery in capturing a rebel flag, is hereby promoted to a Second Lieutenancy."

"What did Mason have to say when you told him about his promotion?" I asked.

"Well," said the Colonel, "I read him the death sentence and its approval first. Mason sank down, his face fell on his arm, and then I heard a deep groan.—Then he said, as his eyes filled with tears:

"Well, Col., it is hard, but I can stand it if anyone can."

"But here is another clause, Mason," said I, "on account of your bravery you have been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy."

"What! me? Colonel, me?"

"Yes, Lieut. Mason."

"Thank God!" burst out, and one of the bravest men in the northern army stepped in his tent to send a streak of sunlight to cheer up his broken-hearted mother up in Egypt."

"And that's the man who just lifted Whisky Bill into his wagon."

"Yes sir, that's the man, and he's brave enough for anything, from pulling down a rebel flag to leading a drunken comrade out of a saloon." ELI PERKINS.

Strong Big Ben of California.

John W. Sutton, a '49er, lectured before the Manhattan Liberal Club, last evening, about California when in the delirium of the gold fever. Among the uncouth miners about him, he said, were "Big Ben" and Little Dick", mates. "Big Ben" was far above any man in the mining region in stature, burly, and of wonderful strength, his favorite pastime being bending crowbars. "Little Dick" was a curiosity for the stalwart miners on account of his smallness, and a meaner soul was never in a man weighing eighty pounds. He was quarrelsome, but cowardly, and Big Ben had to do the hitting for him. So, although inoffensive and kindly naturally, "Big Ben" got the reputation of a desperado.

In the mining boulders too heavy to be handled by a few men were often encountered, and when they were proprietors of adjoining claims were invited to assist in removing them. "Big Ben" was never forgotten, and he did the work of half a dozen sturdy men. But often the boulder had been moved nearly far enough, he commonly thrust the crowbar well under the boulder, and, pressing his shoulder against the crowbar, bent it almost double. Finally, Jim Cook, the blacksmith, vowed that he would weld a a crowbar that "Big Ben" could not bend. He got up a ponderous bar, of cast steel from 'Frisco, and welded it into a crowbar that, sure enough, "Big Ben" could not bend. The latter remembered this, his first defeat, to his dying moment.

There came from the States, to recuperate, the Doctor's wife and tiny daughter, Birdie. She became very fond of "Big Ben" and he fairly worshiped her. Though he was panning or cradling with the glimmer of the yellow specks at the bottom brightening his eyes, he would go when Birdie said, "come Ben, I want some flowers, or pretty stones." For years afterward the miners used to say, between the puffs of their evening pipes, that "Big Ben" never 'weakened' but once. It was in front of a saloon.—"Little Dick" was the aggressor, and pistols and bowie-knives gleamed. Birdie said, "Come Ben, with me," and, catching her up in his arms, "Big Ben" walked up town.

The mining camp was by the side of the bed of a dried up stream. Across its high banks a single fallen tree extended, the only connection between the camp and the flowery slope beyond the river. One afternoon, as suddenly streams in that region do return to their beds, a mighty flood poured down the bed. The miners saw Birdie gathering flowers on the opposite slope. "Big Ben", returning with "Little Dick," saw her peril. He shouted, "Dick, go across and get the child, and I'll hold the bridge." He put his crowbar into a crevice beneath the tree, and braced his massive shoulder against it. "Little Dick" darted across the tree, about which the waters were rising fast, snatched up Birdie; and ran; and as he darted across it and sprang to the shore, the tree whirled down the current, and "Big Ben" fell prostrate.—Bloody foam was on his lips. He had ruptured a blood vessel. Birdie's mother wiped away the foam, and looking up, "Big Ben" whispered, "I saved Birdie, and bent the bar," and died. He had bent the crowbar that Jim Cook had forged to overtax his strength.

The Three Fountains.

In the neighborhood of Rome is a place called the Three Fountains. Tradition alleges that it is the place where St. Paul was executed, and that after his head was detached from his body the blood gushed thrice from the latter, and that three fountains broke from the spot where it lay. An abbey of French Trappists was consequently established there, but abandoned in 1821 on account of malaria. The Pope, in 1868, invited a new detachment of Trapists to settle on the spot. They accepted his Holiness' invitation, which probably amounted in their eyes to a command, to come and be killed, and soon found that they would be, unless they at least passed the summer elsewhere. But in 1870 an American visitor suggested a trial of the eucalypus globius, and they at once acted on the suggestion. The trees, of which they have sixty varieties growing, throve rapidly, and a recent visitor says that while it must be admitted that the brethren are still a pretty seedy looking lot, yet they still exist, and can even live at the abbey throughout the year without suffering from malaria. At this rate another generation may see the Campagna a healthy place of residence.

—Justice John M. Harlan is said to have great power of endurance. In one of his most important cases he had only a day's notice of the fact that he was retained, and in the twenty-four hours he mastered all the details and authorities in the matter. Went into court without having slept, and conducted and argued his case with remarkable ability.

Mysterious Explosions.

A singular explosion occurred in a candy manufactory in this city about a month ago. We adverted to this last week, giving a correspondent's theory, and pointing out that fire officials and other authorities had reached no definite conclusion as to its cause. Investigation as to the inflammable or explosive material in the manufactory has shown that there was chlorate of potash, a small amount of fulminate, used for the making of snap crackers, and a large quantity of starch, from which material moulds are made for candy. These moulds, it appears, after being charged with syrup, are put in a drying room, which is highly heated. And it is stated that in previous fires in candy manufactories, when the flames have reached this room, explosions have occurred. Starch also was probably present in several of the work rooms in the form of fine dust, owing to its being used in this condition in some of the manufacturing processes.

It seems to us that here are quite sufficient data to base a reasonable theory as to the cause of the catastrophe. It may be assumed that accidental conditions were such as to ignite the chlorate of potash or the fulminate, which last would explode with terrific violence, and that thereby the powdered starch in the rooms became fired and also exploded; or the circumstances may be reversed, as it is quite as reasonable to suppose that the starch, being highly explosive in its comminuted state, blew up first, constituting the major explosion, which subsequently involved the chemicals. The examination of the details of many other mysterious explosions fortifies us in the belief that the finely pulverized starch lies at the bottom of this one.

Two years ago just such a casualty occurred in the Pullman Car Works at Detroit. There all the sawdust and shavings from the wood-working machines were taken by exhaust blast into a pipe and forced to the furnaces, where they were consumed. When it was not desired to direct the material into the furnace, communication therewith was closed and a grating prevented the escape of the dust, etc. from the cupulo in the roof, to which it was conducted. While cleaning this receptacle the workmen discovered its contents to be on fire, sparks having been drawn in from furnace. A stream of water was thrown in, but the instant this was done a tremendous explosion ensued, killing 13 men and destroying the adjacent portions of the building. Two months prior to this casualty a similar one occurred at the works of the Milburn Wagon Company at Toledo, where the fine wood dust in a shaft exploded, causing extensive destruction.

Much further evidence can be adduced to show that just as ordinary illuminating gas is liable to explode when mixed with air in the right proportion, so will the dust of any inflammable material. A sawdust explosion occurred four years ago in the town hall of Friedele, Germany. At the Ofen-Pesth (Austria) steam mill a terrific explosion was caused by a cloud of dust of some very fine varieties of flour being ignited by a candle. In 1872, at Glascow, a flour explosion was caused by sparks from the millstones. Professors Rankine and MacAdam investigated the subject, and found that the rapid combustion of the finely divided flour, as well as the ignition of a mixture of air with the gases furnished by the decomposition of flour and of wood, may produce explosions. Flour and bran mixed gave off at 450° Fah. a gas which, mingled with nine times its volume of air, ignites; and such a temperature may be obtained by friction in the grinding process, or, as might have been the case in the Barclay street disaster, by actual contact of the dust-laden air with a light.

Flour, bran, starch, sawdust, all belong to the same category in this respect. The correspondent whose letter we published last week states that finely pulverized cork in air is also explosive, and that it caused a similar disaster at the Linoleum Company's factory on Staten Island, where it is used in the manufacture of floor covering. In the Grahamite mines of West Virginia an explosion was caused by a dry, resinous, brittle material filling the mining shaft in the form of impalpable dust, which it was afterward found could not be entered with impunity without safety lamps.

We do not doubt but that conditions for explosions of this kind, as well as those tending toward slow spontaneous combustion, often exist over long periods of time in manufacturies without the immediate cause of disaster happening to come into action. Probably the rooms in this factory had been filled with starch dust day after day for years, just as rooms in other candy factories now are; but the combining proportions might not have been exactly right, or the misopportune spark might not have been applied. So also in wood-working shops. Under the flooring of many we dare say there are abundant accumulations of sawdust and shavings—perhaps steam pipes are imbedded in this refuse. Inspection may reveal no immediate apprehension of danger, but a few doops of oil may trickle in upon the mass, rapid oxidation may be caused, and a disastrous fire or explosion may ensue. The ounce of prevention in in such cases would be worth many pounds of cure.—*Scientific American.*

—Among the rich men of Boston, young Mr. Joshua Montgomery Sears is taxed this year upon an estate of $3,157,200; and Mr. Wm. F. Weld on $3,347,700. Several others pay taxes upon estates of from one to two millions and upwards.

—Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, believes he will be the last of his race to occupy a seat in the United States Senate.

The Scandal of a Scholar.

The Richard Grant White scandal is one of the uppermost topics of talk in the metropolis. The plaintiff is Miss Isabel Aylmer Ariel. She is 21 years of age, a brunett, handsome and winning; has black hair, soft brown eyes, ruby lips and pearly teeth, and altogether is a very attractive little woman. Above all, she regards R. G. W. as the greatest man that ever lived. Her story is to the effect that she first met Mr. White about six years ago, when she was not quite 15 years old. He called himself Mr. Withers, and she knew him by that name for some time; he subsequently explained to her that he had a mania for going about *incognito*, and he took that name because the initial corresponded with the marks on his linen! With the consent of her aunt, Mr White visited her at her house, and she passed many pleasant and instructive hours in listening to him read from his own books, and from the works of the day. Towards the end of the first year of their acquaintance he committed the alleged crime, and her aunt dying soon after, he had no difficulty in persuading her to go and live with him. "I loved him very much, and I thought he loved me; he said there were reasons why he could not marry me then, and I was satisfied to wait; besides I had nowhere else to go, and so I consented." Her intimacy with Mr. White has continued ever since, without interruption, until about six months ago. About eight months after her aunt's death she was surprised one day, in the apartments provided for her by Mr. White, by a visit from that gentleman's wife. Mrs. White informed her that she was, and said she had long known of the relations existing between her and Mr. White. Mrs. White said she had no fault to find with Miss Ariel; she had done her no injustice, as she and her husband, though nominally living together, had not been on speaking terms for two years. She concluded by saying that the sole object of her visit was to let Miss Ariel know that Mr. White was a married man. She upbraided Mr. White for his treachery, and alleges that he defended their relations as perfectly justifiable in the sight of Heaven. Two children were born, one of whom is living. Miss Ariel consulted lawyers Bailey and D. D. Field. They sought to dissuade her from a suit, but she disregarded their counsels, because she was poor and must get support for her child. She has many choice love letters which will be put in as evidence upon the trial. This is a sad case—evidently there has been some false syntax in the grammar of Mr. White; that was neglected in early life. But the critic of language may prove an alibi, or, perhaps, a heterophemy, and we'll not prejudge the case.

No Rushing in His Night-Shirt.

Saturday forenoon a little old woman who had come to town in a one-horse wagon entered a store on Woodward avenue where gents furnishing goods are sold and asked if they kept such a thing as a man's night-shirt.

"Certainly we do," was the reply as the clerk reached for a box.

"Well, my old man was traveling down in Rhode Island last fall, and he heard about 'em and saw one," she continued, "and he's been half-crazy ever since to own a couple. Things have come to a pretty pass when men have got to have one shirt for day and the other for night, but Thomas is rather childish and I thought I'd git him one."

"Most all men wear 'em now," said the clerk, as he opened the box. "What price do you want to pay?"

"Well, I dunno," she mused, as she picked up one after an other and let them drop. "I didn't say I wanted one for myself, did I?"

"Why, no; of course not. These are gentlemen's night-shirts, madam—three different styles."

She picked up the plainest one, shook it out, held it at arm's length, and coldly said:

"Young man, do you pretend to call this garment a night-shirt for a man?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You do, eh? You stick to it that this frilling and furbelowing and tucking and ruffling belongs on a man's night-shirt?"

"I do."

"Then you'd better go to driving a sand wagan, young man!" she snapped as she threw the garment down. "I've worn night-gowns for fifty one years, and if the day has come when a young moonshiner like you puts on airs to tell me that I don't know what a night-gown is, my old man can sleep in a harness for all the night-shirt he'll ever get me to buy. Good day, young man!"

A BIG THING ON ICE.—Ice did not become an article of commerce until the present century; but already in the United States alone $30,000,000 are invested in the business of gathering and selling it. Large shipments of ice are made to South America and Asia; the European nations supplying themselves with ice from Norway. There has been a remarkable increase in the use of the article in the United States since 1845, when only 50,000 tons of it were used. In the year 1876 the consumers bought 2,500,000 tons, and probably 5,000,000 were cut. Beer brewers were the best customers of the companies, several using 80,000 tons of ice annually. So great has become the ice commerce that it now has a neatly and clearly printed newspaper of its own—Ice Trade Journal—the first number of which has just been printed.

Our public schools should embrace the science of man, the science of agriculture, the science of mechanics, the science of housewifery, and the moment we enter the domain of nature our range is unlimited.—*Wm. Crosdoll.*

Some Yarns.

They hovered around the cheerful stove, and told dreadful lies.

"Talk about dark nights," observed a thin man, with red whiskers; "I 'member goin' from here to the north end. In the fall o' sixty-nine, with a nigger, and all the way I could see was by makin' the nigger go ahead. He lit up the sidewalk so I could navigate."

A silence ensued, broke only by the rushing of the wind out of the doors, and the sizzling of the tobacco-juice, squirted with unerring precision against the red hot stove.

"On the cost of Africa," finally broke in an old sea-captain, "we was a runnin' afore a norther, under close reefs, when all of a sudden a bank of clouds rushed over the sky, and it shut in so dark that you could feel it—and blamed if it wasn't so thick that it blacked the yards in less than two minutes; an' there we was, a squall blowin' as at the rate of forty knots an hour, an' darkness buckin' agin us so's it held us dead still. Most wonderful experience I ever had." And the old salt shifted his tobacco to the other side of his mouth, and gazed pensively into the blazing coals.

"That's nearly's 'markable as an incident that once happened to me," observed a fleshy man who was sitting on a barrel. "Was on the Michigan Central rail road, bound for Chicago. I was in a sleeper, and we was boomin' along like litenin' when all of a sudden somethin' fetched up kerwhack, and I found myself standin' on my head in the aisle. I could hear the women screamin' and the men cussen', and I was mighty glad the lights was out, cause I didn't have on much of anything to speak of, 'ceptin' a shirt an' a porous plaster. Bime-by we got a little order, an' piled out'n the cars, which had come to a dead stop. The hands had built a fire by the track, to light up, an' there we saw 'em at work with pick-axes a tryin' to dig through one of the biggest chunks of solid darkness I ever see. Fact—*solid darkness.*" And the fleshy man glanced around the room to detect a symptom of unbelief.

But the loafers only looked sad, and waited for the next man's experience. He was a soleman looking individual, with a cast in one eye, and the gravity with which he had listened to the various speakers had imparted an additional shade of sombreness to his countenance.

"Those are nice stories," he began, in an unobtrusive tone, "and all very well as far as they go—for lies; but they are simply common-place long side a night last year when I was in Belfast, and when it was so dark I couldn't see my hand behind my back."

A deep, deep silence brooded o'er the scene, and one by on the liars rose and softly glided out.—*Rockland Courier.*

An Illuminating Cannon Shot.

One of the most simple and ingenious contrivances for the purpose of investing a fleet with a zone of light, through which no enemy could pass without being observed, has been devised by M. Ferdinand Silas, of Vienna, whose experiments with life buoys, at Portsmouth, have been reported in these columns. M. Silas's inextinguishable lightning shell is similar to a common shell, can be made to fit any gun, and can, accordingly be projected any distance. The projectile consists of three parts, one within the other. Within the shell proper is a lining of wet sponge, and within this is a glass bottle, which fills the whole cavity; the bottom of the shell unscrewing to admit of its entrance. This bottle is filled with various charges of phosphide, none of which, however, is to be less than ten pounds. A small channel is bored through the sharp point of the shell, in order to allow the air to mix freely with the sponge, and there are a couple of apertures in the head of which are plugged with wooden stoppers covered with leather. Through the movable bottom of the shell a steel striker is inserted, which is fitted with a spring, and communicates with the glass bottle within. When the light shell is fired, the spring striker is driven forward by the explosion like a gas check, and so breaks the bottle; the water then contained in the jacket of the sponge penetrates through the broken glass and saturates the phosphide; phosphuretted hydrogen is immediately generated in large quantities, by which force the two stoppers are forced out and the two streams of illuminating matter are poured upon the sea. The light burns with great brilliancy for a considerable time, and it is claimed to be inextinguishable.—*London Times.*

What is an Editor?

Josh Billings defines the term in the following exceedingly graphic and truthful manner:

An editor is a mule whose business is to investigate a nuse paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deths and weddings, sorts manuscript, keeps a waste basket, blows up the "devil," steals matter, fites other people's battles, sells his paper for a dollar and fifty cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay when he can get it, raizes a large family, works 19 hours out of 24, rides no Sunday, gits damned bi everybody, and once in a while whipt by sumbody, lives poor, dies middle aged and often broken hearted, leaves no munny, is rewarded for a life of toil by a short but free obituary puff in the newspapers.

—The Crown Prince of Germany and his wife have not, considering their station, a very large annual income. It is only about $75,000. They have, however, two residences, rent free, and the right to have a certain number of dinners every year, at the charge of the Emperor. His Majesty is said to have an annual income of about $4,200,000.

All Sorts From All Over.

The Pope's health is improving

A bold gang of public timber thieves infest Utah

Hilliard will probably get the Brazilian Mission

The Galka rebellion, in south Africa, is spreading

Congress is to be asked to give Ida Lewis a pension

Ingersoll gathered in $20,000 in his recent lecturing tour

Chicago consumed 52,000,000 gallons of water last year

It is proposed to revive licensed gambling in New Orleans.

Joseph Hildebrand, the German philosophe, is dead

The public debt reduction for January is $1,448,607

The first silver dollar was coined in Philadelphia in 1793

The Buffalo ball club starts with a capital of $12,000

The speedy adoption of a gold standard is urged in France.

The Philadelphia Mint will at once commence the coinage of trade dollars.

Naval officers want to have the life service transferred to the Navy Department.

It is proposed to pay small postmasters in proportion to the stamps they cancel.

Hon Benjamin F. Wade is dangerously ill of typhoid fever at his residence, Jefferson, Ohio.

Germany sends more emigrants to the United States than any other country in the world.

Strnun & Powell furnaces, Ottawa and Chicago, Ill, have suspended. Liabilities $53,000, assets $35,000.

The Pennsylvania State Convention of the United Greenback-Labor party, meets in Philadelphia, June 6th.

Propositions are before the Commerce Committee to add forty to the present number of life-saving stations.

The decline in postage stamp revenues is attributable to the fact that many firms have enormous stocks on hand.

Mr. Agnew, the postmaster at Agnew's Mills, Clarion county, has been in office for forty five years.

The contract for supplying scales for the postal service for the present year, has been awarded to Fairbank & Co.

A miracle is reported from Mauch Chunk Pa. A woman raised from the dead. By order of the New York Herald

The young men of Kansas City enliven the nights by having little duels about their girls, who are no doubt little jewels too.

The Samoan rebellion has been put down by the Government, the insurgents being defeated and captured almost to a man.

The Russo-Turkish war is officially ended. But it will take longer to settle the issues arising out of it than it did to fight the war.

"Fattened calf for one," was a message to his father telegraphed by a young man from Auburn, who went to Texas last spring

"I sot me down in thought profound—this maxim wise I drew. It's easier for you to love a gal than make a gal love you.—J. Billings.

A million and a half pounds of grapes were produced in New Jersey last fall, of which two hundred thousand were converted into wine.

The funeral services of the mother-in-law of Governor McClellan, occurred at the executive mansion in Trenton, N. J., Friday.

The superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has ordered forwarded to San Antonio and Brownsville, Texas, 200 recruits.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, having detected fraudulent practices in the administration of affairs, has made up a new cabinet

Drawing straws to see whether or not they should convict a man of murder, was the plan hit upon by a Cairo, Ill., jury and they convicted him.

A new morning newspaper, to be conducted in the interests of the Greenback Labor party will be started in Pittsburgh in March.

The Canescraga Times says that Hurlburt, the temperance lecture fraud, was drunk in the streets of Rochester a short time since.

White gets seven years, McNamara went up for life. White was drunk. McNamara was sober. Both had epilepsy. So says the Elmira Advertiser.

It is again asserted that the waif which arrived at Baltimore a fortnight ago is Charlie Ross, and Mr. Ross is going to Baltimore to see for himself

The European Congress, to determine the results of the war and settle the future status of the Turk, is to be held at Vienna, at a date not yet fixed.

Fifty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction in New York last Monday, at prices ranging from eight to ten per cent, over those of last month

Mr W. E. Chandler challenges Major Burke to make public what he knows in reference to fraud or corruption during the pendency of the Presidential contest.

At the adjourned meeting of the railroad Presidents at New York, Monday night, it was decided to restore schedule rates on both East and West bound freight.

Philadelphia's Permanent Exhibition has sunk $82,598 thus far, and its liabilities now exceed its assets about $125,000. It too expensive to be very "permanent."

The Ninth National Bank of New York, has reduced its capital one-half, from $1,500,000 to $750,000. The management of the bank has been charged with irregularities.

General Miles is getting ready to move against Sitting Bull, about February 10th, with eight companies of cavalry, six or eight companies of infantry and the Crow Indians.

The Lord-Hicks controversy still occupies the attention of the public. Mr. Lord contends that he is sane, and from what eminent medical gentlemen say, he is about right.

The third assistant Postmaster General has instructed Postmaster James, New York, that the postoffice need not receive trade dollars, as under the laws they are not legal tender.

Rev Joe. Cook, the great Boston preacher, has been engaged by the Fair Point Association to deliver six lectures at the annual meeting next fall, for which he is to receive $1,000.

Isabella Beecher Hooker was before the House Judiciary Committee, last week, in behalf of female taxpayers of the United States. Her argument was to the effect that every woman who was a taxpayer was entitled to vote

The Crispin troubles at Marlboro', Mass., continue. A. E. Townsend, one of the publishers of the Marlboro' Advertiser, was shot, but not killed, for not using his influence to make the girls in one of the factories join the strikers.

Police Justice Morgan, at New York, Monday, issued an order of arrest against Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Railway, on a charge of perjury. The complainant is F Platt an English holder of Erie stock, now in this country. Jewett gave bail in $-,000 for his appearance for trial.

Horace Greeley's estate, which was inventoried at $268,000 shortly after his death, yields little more than $20,000 on the final settlement. In turning over to Surrogate Coffin some Tribune stock that the founder of the Tribune held at the time of his death the executors say that it has no market value and cannot be sold.

Arrangements have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive in payment of the four per cent. loan coin or currency checks drawn on banks or bankers in New York. Currency checks will be converted into coin at the current rates without expense to the owner, and the excess over the amount due on subscription will be returned to the subscribers

THE McKEAN MINER.

HARBOUR & ALLEN, PUBLISHERS.
H. F. Harbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., February 7, 1878.

Tilden plead the baby act, and thus cheated Uncle Sam out of his income tax.

In the report of the vote on the Silver Bill we read. "Mr. Jno I. Mitchell, representing this district, did not vote." If not, why not?

A recent vote in the House indicates that a large majority would vote in favor of reimposing the income tax should the question be brought up for its dicision.

Both parties at Washington are troubled with chronic absenteeism, and have been compelled to submit to humiliating defeats on account of dilatory members.

Hon. C. H. Seymour, State Senator from this district, voted against the indefinite postponement of the free pipe bill. The bill was postponed by a majority of 8.

The Buffalo *Express* remarks that "if President Hayes' veto of the silver bill does not vary a single vote, it will be the first veto that ever carried so little weight with it.

The Republicans of the lower house of the Ohio Legislature voted solidly against the repeal of the resumption act. The Democrats voted solidly in favor of it. Party lines mean something.

Attorney-General Lear has decided that a contemplated appropriation of $82,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor of Allegheny, would be unconstitutional, because it is under sectarian control.

The Democrats in Congress are furious about the exposure of their door-keeper, Mr. Polk, of Tennessee. The fact that he is corrupt doesn't disturb them; its only the finding it out that hurts.

Judge Westbrook in charging a grand jury in Utica, N. Y., the other day, remarked: "No matter whether lotteries are at a church, fair or festival, they are forbidden by law, and are misdemeanors."

Statistics show that John Chinaman pays one-fourth of all the custom dues received at the port of San Francisco, and yet some people are inclined to think that he is not such a bad fellow after all.

The Greeks have actually begun aggressive warfare against the Turks, capturing the town of Domeco with 1,800 Turkish prisoners. A Turkish gunboat has also gone to take away the Turkish Minister at Athens.

The friends of the free pipe bill are by no means discouraged by the adevrse action of the Senate. The bill will probably pass the House, and the responsibility of a square vote be forced upon the Senate.

When the workingman tenders his silver dollar in payment of his beefsteak, and is charged a few cents more a pound than if he had offered a greenback, he will realize the "relief to the workingmen" for which the silver advocates are striving.

"Remonetization," says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "means resumption made easy." In this part of the country, observes the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, it is believed that when there is a premium of only 1¼ per cent. on gold, resumption would be easy enough if Congress were not doing its best to prevent it.

The Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, which is by the way one of the ablest advocates of the producers, discloses a plot to shut out other parties by securing a network of right of way for pipe lines that will never be built, through the entire oil district. It says: "It is understood that the whole Bradford oil district has been thus enclosed by a chain of leases more than a mile wide, to prevent any attempt to cart oil across and render the construction of a pipe line impossible."

A significant illustration of the reason why the West is mad for a light weight silver dollar is given by the Chicago *Times*. Champaign County, Illinois, has real estate assessed at about $11,000,000, upon which there are mortgages recorded for about $6,000,000. The annual interest on these amounts to nearly $360,000 and the taxes to more than $400,000 more. Comment is unnecessary.

The Legislature of this State has under consideration a bill regulating the pay of county superintendents. The bill appears to be a very fair one, regulating the salary in proportion to the number of schools under the supervision of the official and the number of square miles in the county in which he serves. This will take the matter of compensation entirely out of the hands of the school directors, leaving them to select the officer without fixing his pay. In some counties of this commonwealth the salary has been put at a ridiculously low figure, in consequence of candidates proposing to do the work for such and such salaries; add in some cases it is not too much to say that persons notoriously inefficient have been chosen, merely because they proposed to do the work for a low salary.

The wholesale loss of life by the wreck of the Metropolis is another ghastly commentary on the "economy" of the Democratic House of Representatives. The Superintendent of the Life-saving Service has stated in the strongest terms his inability to keep the service up to an efficient standard, so long as he could pay the captains of crews but $300 a year. It needs no argument to prove his position. The pay is beggarly. The stations on the North Carolina coast are ten miles apart. The Metropolis could not, therefore, have been more than five miles from a station. Yet it was six hours after she struck before any relief came, and then, for lack of ammunition for the mortar, which throws the line to the vessel, they were virtually powerless. The robbery of the valuable mail which washed ashore will in many people's minds be accepted as corroborative of the stories of the brutality of the wreckers of that coast which were told at the time of the wreck of the Hinon.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE OIL PIPE WAR.

From the Cleveland Herald

Cleveland cannot look with indifference upon the controversy now going on in Harrisburg over the question of chartering a company to construct pipes for the transportation of crude oil from the producing regions to Baltimore and Philadelphia. The success of the pipe project would deal a fatal blow to the refining interests of this city, unless some counteracting enterprise were promptly set on foot, for it would inevitably make the seaboard shipping points the places where petroleum could be most profitably refined for export to Europe. Cleveland may justifiably wish for the complete and final defeat of the pipe project. Thousands of her citizens gain their livelihood in the refineries, and millions of capital finds profitable employment in an industry which the enterprise of a few energetic business men has established here. It is all very well to say that Cleveland is not a natural refining point for petroleum, and that the laws of trade are violated in carrying the crude oil 100 miles westward and then transporting it back East in its refined state, but the same argument could be made against the carrying on of many branches of manufacture in the places where they are located. Why, for example, should the black walnut lumber of Indiana and southern Ohio go to Rochester to be made into furniture and then come back to the places where it grew in the shape of bedsteads and chairs? Why should the wool of Ohio go to Philadelphia and New England to be made into the clothes which we wear? Why should the skins of Ohio cattle and sheep be taken to Newark, N. J., to be turned into leather for our own shoemakers to make into shoes? The truth is, the proximity of raw material does not create a manufacturing centre. Enterprise and Capital are the first requisites, and afterward cheap skilled labor and good transportation facilities. These elements have made Cleveland the chief seat of the petroleum refining industry.

Cleveland must fight the effort to destroy her most important and profitable manufacturing business. Theorists may talk about natural channels of trade and transportation as much as they please, but when it is a question of taking the bread out of the mouths of thousands of our own people we shall not care to discuss abstract questions of political economy. Possibly the oil ought, in accordance with natural laws, to go directly to the seaboard, but it comes here now, greatly to the profit of our city, and we should be fools were we to allow it to be diverted without a struggle. If the pipe project gets through the Pennsylvania Legislature in spite of the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Standard Oil Company, then our refiners must fight the enemy with his own weapon; they must lay a pipe from the oil region to Cleveland. This they can do for one-third the cost of a pipe to Baltimore or Philadelphia. Then, with favorable contracts with the railroads for the carrying of the refined oil to the East, and with the superior facilities they have here, they can bid defiance to all new Eastern competition. If it be true, as stated at Harrisburg, that the proposed Baltimore pipe can be constructed for $2,000,000, a pipe to Cleveland ought to be put down for $600,000—a sum insignificant in comparison with the vested interest at this point which the pipe would save from destruction.

WHAT IT COSTS TO PRODUCE A BARREL OF OIL.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Herald* has been "figuring," and concludes that it costs more to produce a barrel of oil than the crude is worth. It is a rather discouraging presentment, but as his calculations are somewhat interesting we copy them, hoping, however, that it will not result in driving the operators out of the business. Here are his figures:

On the first of the year 1869 there were 1,324 producing wells; to these have been added 11,988 new wells, making a total of 13,013 wells, which have been in operation from the 1st of January, 1869, to the 1st of January, 1878.

According to Stowell the number of producing wells has been for the same period 38,712; consequently each one of the 13,013 wells drilled must have had a longer life than one year. In order to find the exact life, divide 26,718 by 13,013, which would make the life of each well 2 31-100 years, or years and 2 1-2 months, and the whole average production of each well 4,016 barrels.

In 1877, 17 1-10 per cent of all wells drilled have been found dry.

The average cost of a well is as follows:

Cost of well in pumping order	$3,500,00
Daily running expenses for average life (per day, $5)	4,380,00
Add 17 1-10 per cent of original average cost for dry holes	598,50
Ten per cent int. on $4,098,50 for 26 1-2 months	905,70
Total cost	$9,840,20
Returns for material on abandonment of well	$1,800,00
Actual cost	$8,040,20
The average production of a well has been shown about, bbls	4,016
Loss ½ royalty, bbls	502
?	3,514

This shows the actual average cost of one barrel of crude oil at the well to be $2.30, or in other words, somebody has to pay 80 cents loss on each barrel of oil produced and sold for $1.50. H. M.

Although a temporary peace has been declared between Russia and Turkey, the situation of affairs is very far from serene. England growls at the terms of the proposed settlement, and signs of dissatisfaction are noted in Austria, Servia and Roumania. The Czar tells the troops they "are still very far from the end," and must hold themselves in readiness. There are portent signs that further and more widespread trouble is among the probabilities.

We copy elsewhere an article from the Cleveland *Herald* showing how the free pipe bill is viewed by an organ of the Standard Company. The *Herald* seems very much troubled lest the Standard Company and a city of another State will not continue to reap all the profits of one of the richest products of Pennsylvania, at the expense of the men who produce it.

De Linderman director of the mint, favors a 425 grain silver dollar and an international silver conference. He says the 92 cent dollar of the Bland bill would drive all the gold out of the country. He thinks $200,000,000 of gold in this country can and ought to be brought into circulation.

Personal and Political.

—The House has passed an anti-subsidy resolution by a vote of 174 yeas [illegible] nays. [illegible] Pacific

Secretary Schurz thinks that Cabinet officers should have more opportunity than they now possess to express their views before Congress

—The Philadelphia *Times* is sure that Dill will receive the Democratic nomination for Governor. It is a little early in the season however, to begin counting political chickens.

—John F. Phelps, for thirty-five years editor of the *Maysville Sentinel*, died Saturday at Mayville, Chautauqua Co., aged 59 years. With one exception, he was the oldest editor continuous in service in this country.

—The *Yonkers Statesman* says that Mrs. Elizabeth F. Denny, who died in Pittsburgh, Pa., a few days ago, gave away during her life-time at least $1,000,000 to charitable institutions. Her estate is valued at over $6,000,000.

—The New York *Herald* thinks the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" derives his name from the fact that "the sycamore is a tree of no special value for any useful purpose, but that it sows its long arms only to attract attention to its somewhat scabbious aspect.

—John Miller, of Chester county, formerly Postmaster of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1874, and recently appointed Cashier of the Treasury by Col. Noyes, died at the University Hospital, last week, Wednesday, of stone in the bladder.

—Secretaries Thompson and McCrary, according to the *Sun's* correspondent, favor the Bland Silver bill, while Key favors limited remonetization, and Evarts, Schurz and Devens are against silver. It has generally been understood that the Cabinet were solid against silver.

—An oft-repeated and oft-denied charge that Gerritt Smith was privy to John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry has been accepted as true by his biographer, Mr. Frothingham. Gen. John Cochrane has therefore wrote a letter to prove that Mr. Frothingham is wrong.

—Gov. Hendricks is to define his position at a Democratic meeting on the 20th of February. What's the use? We know know what he will do. He will just make the same old straddle. If he hits it, it's a deer; if he misses it, it's a calf.

—Mr. Haslet, of Forrest county, who was unseated in the House last winter, by Mr. Agnew, is making a desparate effort to have his case reconsidered. The Republican members generally contend that it is a case for the courts, and he has thus far failed. Probably he only wants to make a little capital for the next election.

—Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate and reformer, has begun a four-weeks campaign against intemperance at Washington, being introduced to a large audience by Congressman Frye, of Me. Mr. Frye was the attorney who prosecuted Murphy, then a saloon-keeper, when he was on trial for killing a man, several years ago.

—The House has voted 165 to 88 in favor of instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill imposing a tax on incomes. The motion to suspend the rules, and hence requiring two-thirds, was defeated, but there is not now much doubt that the House will pass a bill taxing incomes. How the Senate and President stand on the question is one of the things that perhaps time will develop. But experience has pretty fully shown that just taxation of incomes, though not wrong in principle, is thoroughly impracticable.

—The Local Optionists have virtually given up the fight on the bill providing for the submission of "license" or "no license" to the voters of the several counties in February, in 1879, and, in expectation of defeat, Representative Stewart, author of the local option act, has introduced a bill which embodies the features of the Kansas liquor law, in which State no license is allowed or granted unless the signatures of a majority of men and women (twenty-one years old and over) in the district in which the application be made is obtained to a petition for license.

Something about Tramps.

Two of the best detectives in Massachusetts were detailed last summer to proceed to the western part of the State, join the army of tramps, associate with them for several weeks, and keep a journal of their observations. The diaries of these two men are incorporated in the annual report of the chief of the State detective force, and render it an exceedingly interesting public document. One of the entries under date of August 1, relates that a gang of tramps, moving toward the town of Washington, met another party in the woods, about twenty miles from Pittsfield. The leader of the second gang stated that they were waiting for a strike on the Boston and Albany railroad and that there were scattered about in that country about four hundred men, who were all waiting to join the strikers. These men appeared to be ready for any plan of pillage and destruction that was proposed. The proposition to burn the small stations on the road would have been carried into effect had it not been for the argument that it would be laid to the poor men who were employed on the road. The plan of scraping the rails at various places, for the purpose of stopping the cars, was discussed; but as a strike on the road was confidently expected, the tramps decided to wait a few days. The detectives took pains to find out whether the tramps they met were such from choice or necessity, and of all with whom they conversed they found but two who did not scout the idea of of work upon any terms and of the willingness of these two to work they express doubts.

It becomes more and more apparent with every day that the Presidential contest of 1880 will be fought upon the question of sound or unsound currency, and that the West and South will control the Democratic nomination. In that case Republicans may be of good cheer. No inflationist or repudiator will be able to carry either this State, New Jersey or Connecticut in 1880, nor can such a candidate be elected. It will be sad to think that the boasted "Solid South" will not be able to dictate terms to the next President, for it will be a Republican that has been weighed in the balances and not found wanting.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

The Russo-Turkish War.

TERMS OF PEACE SIGNED.

[illegible] to be given up.

The Conference at Vienna.

The bases of peace.

Adrianople, Jan. 31.—The six bases of peace have been accepted by the Porte, and the terms of the armistice have just been signed by the Grand Duke Nicholas and Server and Namyk Pashas. An order suspending hostilities will be despatched forthwith to all corps and detachments and also the army in Asia Minor. The Turks will evacuate all Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum. Gen. Zimmerman's forces have advanced within ten miles of Varna and cut the Shumla Railway and telegraph lines.

The Porte informed.

Constantinople, Feb. 2, 10:45 P. M.—The Porte has received the following from Server Pasha:

Adrianople, Jan. 31.

"Peace preliminaries and armistice signed to-day."

The conditions.

There is great satisfaction here at the settlement of the peace preliminaries. The following are the conditions of the protocol:

First—The erection of Bulgaria into a principality.

Second—A war indemnity on territory in compensation.

Third—The independence of Roumania Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each.

Fourth—Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Fifth—An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and Gear regarding the Dardanelles.

Sixth—The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.

WRECK OF THE METROPOLIS!

One Hundred Lives Lost?

On Monday, January 28, the steamship Metropolis left Philadelphia bound for Brazil, with a cargo of railroad iron and 210 passengers, beside the crew. The passengers were most of them laborers engaged to assist in building a railroad in Brazil, and the Metropolis was the second ship that had been sent out by the contractors loaded with iron and laborers. The vessel encountered heavy weather from the time she left the Capes of Delaware. On Wednesday night she commenced making water fast, and labored heavily. On Thursday morning the leak had put out the fires, and the captain was compelled to beach the vessel. When the vessel struck a panic ensued, creating the wildest consternation on board. Every succeeding wave swept the deck, and many were drowned by the sea washing them overboard. About 100 succeeded in reaching the shore by means of life preservers. Scarcely any assistance was rendered by the life saving station on the coast near the scene of the accident, which accounts for the great loss of life.

True Canons of Advertising.

Baltimore *Evening Bulletin*:

I. All men in business must advertise in some way. All men in business do advertise somehow.

II. Newspapers afford the best general medium.

III. The object of advertising is simply to bring buyer and seller together—successful advertising, must, therefore, do three things:

A. Be intelligible and explicit as to the things on sale.

B. It must reach the class likely to buy.

C. It must persuade them that it will be to their advantage to come and buy.

IV. The interests of seller, buyer and advertising medium are mutual.

V. Sellers, buyers and newspapers are all three equally interested in sustaining this mutual relation.

VI. The common notion of patronage as regards newspapers is fallacious. As all persons are buyers, all sellers should be advertisers. As nearly all persons are sellers, all buyers should take newspapers—in both cases for their own sake, not the newspapers' sake.

VII. The profits of well conducted newspapers are a measure of the business prosperity of a community. We all thrive together by contributing to the support of one another.

This is the truth in a nutshell, and needs but a line to make it perfect, to-wit: Nearly every successful business man in the country who has made a large fortune in trade, has been a liberal advertiser in the newspapers.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* offers this advice to the Pennsylvania Legislature; "Time passes, and it is very important that the Legislature should act on several important matters pending before it. The riot loss and other matters are pending, and the Free Pipe bill is producing much agitation just now. We hope this will be at once disposed of, for or against. The quietness and peace of the business men, both those in the oil and other pursuits, require that this agitation shall be ended. We hope prompt action will be taken on this and other important matters."

—Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, abhorred smoking. His Quaker Counsel one day observing his approach, laid down their pipes. "I am glad to see," said Penn, "your are ashamed of that vile habit." "Not at all," returned a principal Friend, "we only laid them down lest we should offend a weak brother."

—There are at present 3,693 libraries in the United States, containing 18,000,000 volumes, not counting common school and Sunday school libraries and books, which would almost double the number. The American people are certainly great readers, even though they are somewhat careless as to the quality of the mental pabulum they consume.

—Mr. J. P. Benjamin, while recently trying a case in London, began an argument with the emphatic adjuration, "In the name of Heaven!" The judge instantly stopped him, saying, very quietly, "I do not see that Heaven has much to do in this case, Mr. Benjamin, the proper appeal is to the appellate court."

SMETHPORT

LECTURE COURSE.

The [illegible] of the Course will be delivered by

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS.

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1878.

Subject:—"Rhineland."

Tickets for sale at the Post Office.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a PAIR OF LIGHT SLEIGHS. They are of home manufacture, and of the best material. They can be seen at Pratt's Wagon Shop, on Water street.

J. DIGEL.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1878.—11-3t.

S. J. GIFFORD,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

Smethport, Pa.

Contracts taken and estimates given for BRIDGE BUILDING, and all other work in that line, at lowest rates. 15-14-tf

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 28, day of January A D 1878, a Warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Wallace Loucks and Frank Loucks of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of O A. Hotchkiss, Bradford Pa. before S. E. Woodruff Esq. Register, on the 19th day of March A. D. 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger,
Pittsburgh, Feb, 4, 1878.

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 26, day of January A D 1878 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Alexander Welch of Bradford township in the county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J C Sturgeon Esq. Bradford Pa. before S E Woodruff Esq. Register, on the 19th day of March A. D. 1878 at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1878.

J. C. HAMLIN,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

RANGES, STOVES,

Shelf Furniture, Tinware,

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.

Cor. Main and Church Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted November, 18, 1877

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Susquehanna Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

Stations	No. 6, †	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 8.
Dkirk, L've	1.05 p. m			1.05 a. m.
Lt Val. "	2.5			8.48 "
Cincin'i "	9.40 "			
Cleve'nd "	7.00 a. m.			
Salam'ca "	3.55 p. m.			9.15 "
Olean "	4.09 "			10 01 "
Cuba "	4.30 "			10.32 "
Genesee "	5.20 "			11.16 "
Andover "				13.15 pm
Buffalo Arr				
Niag Falls "				
H'ville L've	8.50am	6.35 p m	12.35am	1.00
Kinzua Arr.	12.38 "	8.40 "	2.30 "	4.30
B'ng'ton "	12.52pm	10.05 "	455 "	7.30
P't Jervis "	4.45 "	3.30 a m	9.35 "	
New York"	7.55pm	7.35 a m	12.30p m	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

4.50 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.15, Forestville 5.30, Smith's Mills 6.00, Perrysburg 6.45, Dayton 7.05, Cattaraugus 7.30, Little Valley 7.55, Salamanca 9.45, Great Valley 10.07, Carrollton 10.17, Vandalia 11.00, Allegany 11.40, a m, Olean 12.05, Hinsdale 12.24, Cuba 1.05, Friendship 2.15, Belvidere 2.35, Phillipsville 2.50, Scio 4.05, Genesee 4.30, Andover 5.05, Alfred 5.25, Almond 5.55, and arriving at Hornellsville at 7.20 p m.

9.30, a m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.37, Forestville 9.52, Smith's Mills 10.03 Perrysburg 10.27, Dayton 10.50, Cattaraugus 11.07 Little Valley 11.17, a m, Salamanca 11.50, Great Valley 11.52, Carrollton 12.10, Vandalia 12.27, Allegany 12.40, Olean 1.05, Hinsdale 1.30, Cuba 2.25, Friendship 3.0, Belvidere 3.20, Phillipsville 3.30, Scio 3.55, Genesee 4.10, Andover 4.45, Alfred 5.10, Almond 5.34, arriving at Hornellsville at 6.55 p m

6.15 p m, daily from Salamanca, stopping for passengers, having tickets, at Olean 8.05, and Genesee 11, 10 p m, arriving at Hornellsville 1.30 a m.

9.15 p m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.31, Forestville 9.45, Smith's Mills 9.50, Perrysville 10.18, Dayton 10.38, Cattaraugus 11.01, Little Valley 11.24 and arriving at Salamanca at 11.45 p m.

WESTWARD.

Stations.	No. 3.*	No. 9. †	1.*
New Y't L've	7.00 p.m.:	7.00 p.m.:	9.40a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.55 "	11.25 "	12.12 p m
H'ville L've	8.15 a m	12.30 p m:	3.55 pm
Andover L've		1.15 p m	
Genesee "	8.17	1.34 "	5.17 pm
Olean "	10.17	3.24 "	10.09 "
Cuba "	10.40 "	3.50 "	11.15 "
Gt Valley "	11.11 "	4.22 "	
Salamanca Arr.	11.35 "	4.46 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.20 p m		
Cincinnati "	5.30 a m	4.15 a m	12.25 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.30 "	4.50 p m	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

9.45 a m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Canisteo 9.52, Glean 9.58, and arriving at Salamanca at 10.55 a m

4.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.50, Alfred 4.55, Andover 5.05, Genesee 5.21, Scio 5.45, Phillipsville 6.07, Belvidere 6.25, Friendship 6.53, Cuba 6.50, Hinsdale 10.05, Olean 11.20, Allegany 12.05, a m, Vandalia 12.27, Carrollton 12.10, Great Valley 1.30, Salamanca 1.55, Little Valley 2.05, Cattaraugus 2.25, Dayton 2.45, Perrysburg 3.02, Smith's Mills 3.45, Forestville 4.00, Sheridan 4.27, and arriving at Dunkirk at 5.30 p m.

12.30 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 12.52, Alfred 12.58, Andover 1.05, Genesee 1.34, Scio 1.58, Phillipsville 2.41, Belvidere 1.55, Friendship 3.05, Cuba 3.25, Hinsdale 3.57, Olean 5.05, Allegany 5.50, Vandalia 6.08, Carrollton 6, 22, Great Valley 6.35, Salamanca 6.57, Little Valley 7.15, Cattaraugus 7.5 ; Dayton 7.35 Perrysburg 8.01, Smith's Mills 8.15, Forestville 8.28, Sheridan 8.55, and arriving at Dunkirk 9.45, p m;

1.10 p m. daily, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 2.01, Belvidere 2.16, Olean 4.05, Carrollton 6.44, and arriving at Salamanca at 8.00 p m.

8.55 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 8.57, Belvidere 10 10, Cuba 10 42, Olean 11 00, Salamanca 11.55, Little Valley 12.13, Cattaraugus 12.47, and arriving at Dunkirk at 2.30 a m.

† Daily.

‡ Daily between Salamanca and New York.

‡ Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk.

Tickets to all points at the very Lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's offices.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's offices.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pas'ger Agent

Miscellaneous

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION,

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WILSON SEWING MACHINE

in workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED. **WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.**

827 & 829 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.; Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ills.; and San Francisco, Cal.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers.

Lines of Travel.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD

Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 14th, 1877, at 5.30, o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Local.
Larrabee.....Leave	11.10 a.m	6.20 a.m
Frisbee.....	11.16	5.26 ....
Farmers Valley.....	11.25	5.40 ....
Smethport.....	11.46	6.05 ....
Crosby.....	12.02 †	6.18 †
Colegrove.....	12.07	6.22 ....
Hamlin.....	12.13	6.27 †
Wernwag.....	12.45	6.47 ....
Clermont.....Arrive	12.50	7.00 ....

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Local.
Clermont.....Leaves	1.30 p.m	7.15 a.m
Wernwag.....	"	7.25 ....
Hamlin.....	2.00	7.45 ....
Colegrove.....	2.05	7.50 † ..
Crosby.....	2.10 † ..	7.54 ....
Smethport.....	2.30	8.16 ....
Farmers Valley.....	2.43	8.28 † ..
Frisbee.....	2.55	8.39 ....
Larabee.....Arrive	3.02	8.45 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, June 28th 1877, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 a. m
"	"	Emporium	12.55 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	1 46 p. m
"	"	Kane	3.30 p. m
"	arr. at	Erie	7.35 p. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.00 a. m
"	"	Kane	3.30 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	5 10 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.15 p. m
"	"	Renovo	8.35 p. m
"	arr. at	Philadelphia	7.00a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gn'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD

Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

Mail	Express	Stations. South.	Stations. North.	Mail	Express
a.m	p.m.			p m	a.m
7 10	4 35	Dep.....Buffalo	.....Ar	7 40	8 53
7 46	5 18	..... Elma	.....	7 00	8 18
7 50	5 30	..... Aurora	.....	6 47	7 56
8 46	6 31	..... Arcade	.....	5 53	7 10
9 56	6 32	..... Yorkshire	.....	5 44	7 03
9 03	6 41	..... Machias	.....	5 32	6 54
9 21	7 0	.....Franklinville	.....	5 12	6 37
9 55	7 34	..... Hinsdale	.....	4 34

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., February 7, 1878.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST—J. C. WHITEHORN, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 3 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. H. P. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Services at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport, D. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—F. B. Cotter, Fort Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy*.—E. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Sol. Hunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Huber.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Wanted.—Wood, at this office.

—The prospect is good for a right smart run of sleighing, after all.

—Whitney & Wheeler are building a 25 000 tank on the Pike farm.

—Whitney & Son will erect a tank having a capacity of twenty-five thousand barrels.

—The cylinder of the printing press is the front wheel of the Lord's chariot.—*Talmadge*.

—We regret to learn that W. S. Woolatt, of Keating township, is very sick with pneumonia.

—The free pipe bill has been indefinitely postponed by the Senate. It is now regarded as dead.

—The Emery Oil Company are building a 35,000 barrel tank near Toad Hollow, on the East branch.

—A new time table for both the McKean & Buffalo, and B. N. Y. & Phila. roads will shortly make its appearance.

—The Bradford Oil Company has one of like dimensions partially completed on the Dikeman farm, along the East Branch.

—The B. N. Y. & P. is to give the town of Sardinia a depot. The town has raised $1 500 for the purpose of putting up the buildings.

—The publication day of the Warren *Ledger* is changed from Thursday to Friday. Unfortunately, the politics of the paper remain the same.

—The Bradford *Era* keeps pounding away at Ben. Hogan. But the villian holds the fort. Does public sentiment in that vicinity support him?

—The Friendship *Register* states that the test well on Bell's Run, near Ceres, has been driven through the third sand, and no oil has yet been found.

—The Pettig well, on the Cornish farm, Knapp's Creek, was first reported a failure. It has since proven to be a good well, good for fifteen barrels per day at least.

—The Bradford Daily Era*spelas* has washed itself of its war paint, and now roars as gently as a sucking dove. We thought it would come to this.—*Oil City Derrick*.

—Enough buildings are projected and under contract at the present time to make the aggregate private tankage of the district nearly three hundred thousand barrels.

—We received a call Tuesday from Editor Troupe, late of the Tarport *Sunday Times*. Mr. Troupe proposes to set the paper on its feet again soon. We wish him better luck next time.

—The weather has turned colder, and the kindhearted people of Bradford propose to give a ball at the Opera House this evening for the purpose of getting clothing for the police.

—The Walker Oil Company are grading for a twenty-five thousand barrel tank near Tarport. The well known operator, John D. Potts, will own two-fifths of it.

—The management of the Jury Commissioner's office seems to call loudly for reform. Jim. Anderson is a good mouther, but as a reformer he is a complete failure.

—It is stated on good cauthrity that Babcock & Hulings have taken the remainder of their 5000 acre tract of land out of the market, and no more leases or sales of portions will be made.

—Frank Adams, a well known lower country operator, has leased a large tract of some hundreds of acres on Knapp's Creek, and is to commence operations to thoroughly develop it immediately.

—Warren and Charles Dow, of Randolph, are about to start a banking house in Bradford. They are first class men, and worthy of the confidence of the business public.—*Warren Ledger*.

—Official figures show that during 1877 ten millions of barrels of petroleum were shipped from the United States to foreign countries—the largest year's business in the history of the trade.

—Our paper makers were compelled to send us for this week's issue a grade of paper cheaper in quality and somewhat larger in size than we ordered.—The size and quality will be remedied in succeeding issues.

—The Hornell *Times* understands that Mr Riddell, of Canisteo, is going to build a large hotel for Bradford, Pa.,—The building will be constructed at Canisteo and then taken to Bradford in sections. It will take 80 flat cars.

—Brother Persons, of the Bradford *Era*, made us a flying call on Monday. We looked him all over carefully, but could not discern any marks of that horse-whip Ben. Hogan carried up into the *Era* office—and didn't use.

—The Williamsport *Bulletin* gives an account of the death of a valuable horse at Shenandoah, of hydrophobia, after suffering untold agony. It was thought the horse had been either bitten by a rabid dog or had eaten some of the hay upon which the dog had lain.

—The Titusville *Herald* thinks that Bradford will be the great oil field of the future, and that attention will be directed to the Legislature at Albany relating to pipe lines and canal transportation, for Buffalo and Rochester, which is to build up refining interests there.

—The *Era* spoke unjustly of Deputy Sheriff Windsor a few weeks ago, but made a handsome retraction when the facts were made known. There are few officers who perform their often unpleasant duties with more good sense and discretion than does "Bright," and the retraction was justly due him.

—A party has been looking around Bradford in search of two orphans, a boy and girl, for whom $600,000 is getting cold. We have no doubt that the boy is now at work in the MINER office under an assumed name. We offer this suggestion merely to aid the success of the search.

—Parties contemplating building, of any description, will notice the card of S. J. Gifford, contractor and builder, in another column. They will make no mistake in consulting him, and will have the work done according to contract, and as cheap as the material and work desired will warrant.

—Bull-dozing is now having its run since Ben. Hogan and Jennie, the notorious, made their raid upon us. A man yesterday by flourishing a pistol tried to compel Geo. A. Berry, as United States Commissioner, to issue a writ that he didn't want to. Berry and his clerk raised him two and he passed out.—*Era*.

—Mr. Chas. Moroy, late of the Western Penitentiary, is in town busily receiving the congratulations of his friends. He comes forth from his retirement considerably bleached out and looking several years younger. He is uncertain as to when he will return.—[Ed.] and people will govern themselves accordingly.—[Devil.]

—A Philadelphia Judge recently rendered a decision which has a local bearing. He gave it as his legal opinion that no person has a right to leave a horse or team standing in the street without control of some kind, and that when damage to property or person resulted from such negligence, the owner of the horse or team is liable for damage.

—The Eureka Mower Company of Towanda have sold their entire establishment to prominent capitalists of that place and Binghamton. The new company take possession at once, and will employ a large force of workmen to enable them to fill the orders for the mowers, which have already begun to accumulate thus early in the year.

—A correspondent from Cole Creek wishes us to print (and we do hereby print as requested) that John Koon will commence a well with pick and shovel on the Koon farm, 1¼ mile north of C. C. Wright's mill, and have it down in sixty days, if N. Wall & Co. do not commence active operations in the McCord Valley this spring. That Koon is evidently getting desperate.

—On Sunday night the Burgess and policemen of Bradford raided a disorderly house, capturing seven men and three women and placing them in the lock-up for safe keeping. The next day District Attorney Cotter obtained the keys of the lock-up of one of the policemen under protest, and released the prisoners. The citizens were indignant at the District Attorney's action, and we understand a warrant was issued for his arrest for illegally releasing the prisoners. Further we know not, and are indebted to the *Era* for the above facts.

—J. T. Henry, better known as Jim Henry, is getting himself into hot water by his unlimited license in writing his "Recollections of the Press and Politics of Cattaraugus County." He is still living. Many of the parties of whom he writes are dead, and he seems to consider it safe and proper to write them up or down as his fancy or feeling dictates.—But some of the victims of his pen, though dead, find living defenders. His attack upon the character and fame of the late Delos E. Sill has called forth a caustic and scathing letter from Charles M. Beecher, such a letter as only Charley can write. "Jim," would do well to use less vinegar and gall in his "Recollections."

—With this issue we bid adieu to the "patent outside" system. In the confusion of making the change we have not given that attention to the outside matter this week which we will hereafter. It is the intention of the editor to edit the outside pages with full as much care and attention as the inside. There will be every week a carefully selected story from the best authors, together with other interesting and instructive miscellaneous matter. We shall devote a column to the farm and dairy interest, which as every year increasing in importance in our county, also an occasional column to interesting scientific matter. By the new arrangement we will have more space for local, political and general news matter on the inside, and can make the paper more than ever indispensable to every citizen of the county, regardless of politics.

—A correspondent from Cole Creek writes from Bradford: The production of the district has gradually increased until at the present time it is estimated in round numbers at nine thousand barrels. The pipe line runs for the month of December showed that about 8,400 barrels had been run daily. During the last month the pipe line runs will not give a fair estimate of the production of the district. The increasing production and the partial shut down on shipments about a month ago has left the pipe line men in an embarrassing position. The tankage controlled by the United Lines aggregates about 235,000 barrels which is found to be inadequate for the increasing business of the region. Wooden tanks of all sizes are being built and many of the large companies and heavy individual operators either have tanks building or have let contracts for their immediate construction. As early as April first the men who best understand the drift of things up north estimate that iron tanks with a capacity of two hundred thousand barrels will be completed, and that in three months from the present time there will be iron tankage for three hundred thousand barrels. When these are completed, should some combination of circumstances, i. e., crooked dealings of the Standard Oil Company not apparent to the average producer, or an over-production bring about low prices, the boys who are now investing in sheet iron will be able to lead up to a handsome advantage.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mrs. J. P. Shoemaker is making preparations to give one of the finest musical concerts at the Court House on Monday evening, 25th inst., ever been listened to in this borough. She will be assisted by her last musical class and will absolve them to some of the best music ever heard in the borough. We can assure all who attend a rare musical treat. For particulars see large bills.

A RARE TREAT IN STORE.

The Olean Lecture Association committee promise that the public shall not suffer any disappointment because of the inability of John B. Gough and Dr. I. I. Hayes to meet their engagements. To take their place they have engaged the justly celebrated Emma Abbott Concert Troupe, at an expense of $375. The troupe consists of six persons, each a musical star, headed by the young American *prima donna*, Miss Abbott, who has lately become as popular and famous as any of the worlds famous singers.

They will appear some time this month. Special trains will be run on all the roads, and it is expected that the Opera House will be filled to overflowing. The committee deserve a generous public recognition of their enterprise and liberality in this instance.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.

Another eloping couple have made Wellsville the scene of their flight, and the wide-awake *Democrat*, of course, gives it first to the world. The parties hailed from Eldred, Pa., and are not as "high toned" as their predecessors. The woman was formerly a resident of Wellsville, and had been married about four years, to a man named Nelson Johnson, who she states abused and cursed her, and from the exhibition made at Wellsville last week, must certainly be a coarse-grained fellow. Another fellow with a black mustache, "played sweet on her," and she finally concluded to elope with him. On Monday they came to Olean, took train 13 to Wellsville, put up at a hotel, and registered as man and wife, bringing a three year old child with them. Next morning the husband put in an appearance, having come across the country with a team. A stormy scene ensued, which finally resulted in a make-up, and her agreeing to return. Each was suspicious of the other, and some amusing episodes transpired whenever they were separated for a few moments. Once she fancied he had run off with the child and trunk, then he missed her and thought she had given him the slip, etc. They quarreled and made up several times, until he finally began to curse her on the street, when the crowd interfered in her behalf. Finally he went home to Eldred without her, trunk, or child, and she after saying she was going to an uncles, suddenly left for Belvidere. The other fellow took no hand in the quarrel, but consoled and afterward himself with drinking beer in a saloon, till the fracas was over.—*Olean Record*.

OLEAN, BRADFORD AND WARREN RAILROAD.

Mr. Hulings, President of the Olean, Bradford and Warren Railroad was in town last week. The road is a narrow gauge—three feet. It is about completed from Bradford to Olean. Mr. Hulings thinks that the road will be completed to Warren early in the summer, although operations on this end will not begin before spring. The object of the road is to accommodate the oil interest—to make a short cut between Bradford and the lower oil region, where many of the Bradford operators reside. It is for the benefit of the country through which it runs. But it is also in the interest of the stockholders—the builders. The money for the road is furnished by the stockholders, without issuing bonds. The company would like the good will of Warren. Warren would like the road. Before the views of Mr. Huelings were known, Warren parties began talking up the project of building this end of the road. A charter was obtained from here to the New York State line, with a view of meeting the Rochester & Salamanca road, or rather, with a view of inducing that Company to continue their road down the river. The charter also provides for the laying of a third rail, for the accommodation of the narrow guage road, with the privilege of building a branch to Bradford. A company was organized, of which Myron Waters is President, and A. D. Wood, Chief Engineer. The survey has begun. There seems to be a slight clashing between these two parties, but we presume it will all work out clear. All our people ask is for the road to be built. If the Bradford company desire to advance the capital and build the road, our capitalists will undoubtedly step aside. However, they believe there will be money in the enterprise, and where monied men can see where they can make money, it is there they like to invest. It is probable that the two interests will in the end unite. Certainly there is no use building two roads. It is not likely that much will be done, except run out one or more lines, before early spring; and then, when the work does begin, it will be pressed rapidly to completion. Should parties to this enterprise act with reasonable forbearance, we see no reason why the road to Bradford and Olean should not be completed by July. Certainly the Warren party will do nothing to retard the building of the road. The Company of which Mr. Hulings is President do not yet indicate which side of the river they will run, or what connections will be made at Warren.

P. S.—AN ENTIRE NEW PROJECT.

Since the above was written, we learn that a new party has taken hold of the Bradford & Warren road. H. Jones Lucas is in town, with his assistants, and has already began the survey of a line, with a view of building the road in the interest of the New York Central. It is proposed to cross the Conewango above town, in the vicinity of the brewery, and will run on this side of the river to Big Bend, where it will cross. Of course at this early stage of the matter it is impossible to be explicit.

There are so many parties anxious to build the road that we can speak with considerable confidence that the road will be built. It makes no difference to the people of Warren who builds the road, except that most prefer that it would be run in connection with the Dunkirk & Warren road. The people are particularly friendly with that Company, always being able to get those reasonable accommodations asked for. We want the road, and are likely to have it.—*Warren Ledger*.

COPY [illegible]

[illegible] Valley [illegible] Hall [illegible] the Hall.

Lumbermen are [illegible] and cold weather finely. Fronce's mill yard is a place of great activity, and the logs are beginning to form small hillocks already.

The thermometer sank Sunday and Monday mornings to fifteen, and this morning to seventeen, degrees below zero. Cold enough for comfort. A.

KNAPP'S CREEK.

[Our batch of news from this point reached us one day too late for last week's issue. A portion of it may be stale at this time, but we condense as follows the more interesting points.—ED.

—Several carpenters at work framing a barn at Duke Center, narrowly escaped serious injuries by the falling of the structure. Too quickly and loosely thown together.

—A telegraph line has been erected from Bradford to Duke Center, *via* Kendall Creek, Boyd Valley and Reedville, and the pipe line is to be extended up the Kansas Branch, and over the hill. Our correspondent is also informed that a branch of the narrow grade railroad is [illegible] Center.

—Duke Center continues to grow. L. R. Decker has bought the door and sash business of Mallory & Co. Messrs. N. Bard & Co., are about starting another hardware store on Main street. Blatchley & Co. have their tank shop in running order. The Fox Hotel will be ready to open next [this] week.

—E. N. Maddaugh and Harris & Brown are each building a boarding house 1½ miles up R. R. Branch, on the road to Gilmor City, between the Saunders and Oak Shade wells.

—Gray & Vanvleck, Radore, Oak Shade, and others near by, are each good wells—said to be good for from 15 to 20 barrels. The Saunders well is said to have flowed some 20 or 30 barrels in fifteen minutes, while being tubed. The wells around the White well are reported good for 15 to 20 barrels. Wm. Dyke, Morton & Davis & Co. are commencing to put down a well on lands bought of John Duke. Nuly & Mullin, on Messenger lot, derrick up and getting in machinery.

OIL VALLEY.

—Corbin, on Vet. Strait, down 700 feet. Nobles No. 1, and Aiken, Peet & Co., still doing 15 barrels. Nobles No. 2, down 700 feet. Lake City Oil Co. No. 1, nearly ready to start the drill. Hall & Nobles No. 1, nearly ready. U. C. Wolfob, on J. E. & Wm. Baldwin, good show for 15 barrels. Aikens, Peet & Co. No. 2, commencing to drill. Hamlin ready and waiting for boiler. Stafford, down 700 feet, and fishing for tools.

SOUTH BRANCH.

—The old Reed Well continues to flow on an average of 25 barrels. Cummings & Davis, down 200 feet. McDonald & Corlin, down 1000 feet. S. S. Fertig, on Cornish farm, in sand, with good show. Olmstead, on Dan Burger, not yet torpedoed. Burger has refused $150 an acre for his land. T. B. Love & Co., are starting a rig on the Vaugn lot, one on the Cummings lot, and one on the McCullough farm. Bradford Oil Co., on B. G. Spiller, down 250 feet, another rig going up on same farm. The Hogan & Rauber Well, on Gridley farm, said to be producing 10 to 12 barrels, but not pumping this week.

—Duke Center and Central City is consolidated under the former name.

—Revs. Miller and Burrow are holding a series of meetings at Topeka School house.

DELTA.

PRENTISS VALE, Feb. 4th, 1878.

The B. G. Spiller well is down 600 feet, by the Bradford Oil Co.

Simon Rixford has sold 5 acres of land to Arnold & Dolley, of Port Allegany, for $1250.

Jacob Failing has been offered and refused $50 bonus per acre for a lease, and ⅛ of the oil near the Rixford well.

Thomas Love & Co., have the timbers for a rig, and machinery ready, on Lovel lot. D. M. Backer also has the timbers for a derrick.

REEDVILLE.

Cummings & Dean are down 600 feet, and McDonald & Co., are down 1200. A rig is commencing on M. S. Dennis' land, Baily lease.

Mr. M. G. Dennis has sold his oil right on 70 acres for $6,000, all the timber, 3 acres of land for building purposes, and a tier of lots on the opposite side of the road, 150 feet deep the with of the farm.

Bennie Packard, Meeloy & Rice, of Portville, have bought 4 acres of Mr. Lovel, on the Vangu farm, for $1200, for the purpose of building a hardware, drug, clothing, grocery and provision store.

The Mead & Anderson steam saw mill has commenced sawing.—

The Reed well is doing 25 barrels, and they are about to commence running off oil. Mr. Geo. W. Reed has sold his interest in the well for $6000.

The well on the Cornish farm is said to be doing some 12 barrels.

Read & Anderson are about ready to commence drilling on the land bought of S. C. Smith.

The weather extremely cold. For 3 nights past the theromometer has been 20 degrees below zero in the morning.

DUKE CENTER.

Busines is very brisk now with an advance in the price of oil. Operators are going in strong, and new rigs are going up at different points all around.

The Duke Hotel, by Geo. M. Fox, is now being opened up for the reception of guests and every thing has the appearance of comfort and accommodation. New buildings are going on rapidly.

The oil wells up the Railroad branch are all doing well say from 15 to 20 bbls.

Vanvleck & Co. struck the sand last evening with a good show.

Frink & Schermerhorn are grading for a new tank 600 barrels. The pipe line is progressing up this branch, and will soon be ready for the transfer of oil to the receiving tank at this point.

Southard Short, on John Duke lot, down 35 feet.

Judge Dorman, from Pottsville, has a law office in the Hoffman drug store, on main street.

F. W. Andrews, of Titusville has leased a portion of the Muddaugh tract, up the Railroad branch, on one fourth royalty.

This well on the L. Banker lot is already to [illegible]

C. D. Chandler and Alfred Wright have each a finisher and near the Topeka [illegible] and are selling Bamlock at $7 per m.

[illegible] and Aiken Peet & Co. No 1 are still doing 15 to 20 barrels. Fox Noble are preparing to put down [illegible] this spring. [illegible] in the Triad [illegible] a good well in the Emery [illegible] developements show to the contrary.

DELTA.

ELDRED.

Feb. 5th, 1878.

Peck & Freeman, Nelson Hooker farm, Indian Creek, struck sand at 1160 feet on Tuesday at 8 a. m., and at noon of same day there was 400 feet of oil in the hole.

The Fowler Brook well will be down this week if nothing happens.

W. Sgales has opened a new hotel opposite the Central Hotel, and is prepared to furnish the best of accommodations.

Upon the completion of the Fowler Brook well, operations will be actively commenced on Caufield Creek (1½ miles from Eldred) and on Carpenter Creek (two miles from Eldred). J. E. B.

Neighboring Counties.

Cattaraugus.

—Wellsville Dot Mr. Wagner, lessee of [illegible] Room, is about to make some necessary alterations and improvements, which will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of future audiences. The most important will be a rearrangement of the seats in and entrances to the gallery. The seats in the body of the hall are also to be set on an incline so that a much better view can be obtained from the rear of the hall. The lighting of the hall is to be improved, and the aisles covered with heavy matting to prevent annoyance from noise.—There will, further, be several changes and improvements in the stage settings, etc.—*Olean Record*.

—One car load of handles, manufactured at (Peth.) Great Valley, was shipped to Auburn, last week, over the State Line. Thirty or forty car loads of ash timber for Jacob Coss & Son., of Olean, will be shipped from Great Valley, in a few days, on the State Lane to Machias and down on the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. to Olean.

—The bridge at Tallman's, on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, was built by J. J. Peckham, Esq., of North Pownall, Vt., and contains 40,000 feet of pine and oak, and ten tons of iron. It was swung in thirty-three working hours, (135 foot span). It is of the Howe truss pattern, which is considered the best wooden truss in use.—*Republican*.

—Last Saturday $14,000 in silver trade dollars was transferred from the Erie train No. 8 to the A. & G. W. train.—There were six boxes of $2,000 each, and two bags of $1,000 each. The boxes were a pretty good lift for a strong man, and afforded some idea of what we are coming to when silver becomes the principal currency of the country.—*Republican*.

—Track-laying on the Rochester and State Line Railroad was completed last Monday, and the officers of the company made an excursion over the road, meeting with an enthusiastic reception by the citizens along the route and at Salamanca.

Ed.

—The editors are drawn on juries in Elk county. That is, the editors of two of the papers. They are a little particular, it seems, in securing intelligent jurors.

—Mr. John A. Allen, of Wilcox, well known to many of our readers as the builder of Osterhout's tannery, died very suddenly on Monday afternoon, of typhid pneumonia, after an illness of but two or three days. His funeral took place at Wilcox yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, and was largely attended.—Deceased was a member of Elk Lodge, No. 379, A. Y. M., of Ridgway, and, agreeably to the request of his family, he was interred with Masonic honors, quite a respectable delegation of the fraternity from Ridgway, Wilcox and Kane participating in the beautifully sad rites. Mr. Allen was a man of noble qualities, and his loss will be severely felt.—*Elk Democrat*.

—Two prisoners, Patrick Gordwin and Charles Riley, escaped from the Ridgway jail last week, Thursday, by sawing off four of the iron bars of their cell.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

An Astonishing Offer.

THE INDEPENDENT, of New York, offers in another column to give away, absolutely, a Worcester's Unabridged Quarto Pictorial Dictionary, which retails every where for $10, and is, of course, a household necessity. How they can do it is, we must confess, a mystery; but that they do there is no question.

The INDEPENDENT is now publishing Rev. Joseph Cook's famous Boston Monday Lectures, which are creating so much discussion everywhere.

See advertisement of the INDEPENDENT in this paper.

—The Colossal Bronze Statute of Victory which stands in the Park at Lowell, before the tomb of the first soldiers that fell in the Revolution, is a lasting and beautiful tribute of art. It is one of the first objects sought by strangers visiting our sister city, which indeed many visit purposely to see this elegant object of high art. It was obtained from a King of Barbaria by Dr. J. Ayer, to whom his Majesto was especially gracious in acknowledgment of what his remedies are reputed to have done for the suffering sick. It was donated by the Doctor to the city of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victories both of science and arms.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Press*.

Important News.

It is the duty of every person who has used Parmelee's Blood Purifier to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Boils, Itch, Humors, Piles, Loss of appetite, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Jaundice, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Loss of Vigor, Female Complaints and all diseases originating in bad state of the blood. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying patients at least to try one bottle. In all cases where it has been sold, not one case where it has failed has been reported. Such a medicine as Parmelee's Blood Purifier cannot be too well known. Ask your druggist for it. Sample bottles to try, 15 cents.—Large regular size, $1 per bottle. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, and H. Hamlin, Eldred, Pa. [illegible]

—The jumping toothache, earache or neuralgia are not the pleasantest companions in the world and if you want to get rid of them use Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. Use his Cough Remedy for colds. Price 25c. 50

An old gent Royalist asked next day the Franklin Jewelry Company, of 703 Broadway, New York, briefly upon the representation that they were the [illegible] of the Arabs.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Fire Insurance Paid.

Reynoldsville, Pa., February 23, 1877.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF POTTSVILLE, PA.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the promptness and fairness of your company in settling the loss sustained by me in the late fire. I have received the amount, $250, as claimed by me, and beg you to accept my thanks for your promptness and fair treatment. It certainly is a pleasure to recommend your company to the favorable notice of the public.

Very truly yours,
R. C. FAUST.

☞ C. A. Burdick, Smethport, Pa., is agent for the above-named company. Property Risks taken on application. 11:43 t

A Wonderful Invention.

[From the N. Y. Daily Graphic]

An invention all frugal wives will appreciate—in fact, an article that even rivals the sewing machine in usefulness—is now on exhibition at the Broadway store of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, in this city; yet it is so wonderfully simple that it can scarcely be classed as an invention, and a wonder to everybody that it was not discovered years ago. The invention consists in a very simple little attachment of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine for darning all kinds of rips, tears, worn-out places, etc., in clothing, table and bed linen, stockings, underwear, etc., in the same manner that it is done by hand, and leaves the repaired part scarcely discernable. The operation of the sewing machine can darn a large-sized hole in a bed sheet or table cloth almost instantaneously. It is to be regretted however, that the wonderful invention is patented and owned by the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, of Chicago, Ill., who will not permit its use except with one of its make of sewing machines, which the Company's manager states, is furnished with each of the Wilson shuttle sewing machines without extra price. Truly, this is a golden nest-egg for the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and, it is said, they are running their works day and night and making and selling 300 machines a day. 15

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure! Salsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons. POST HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore, I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual.

ALFRED C. BOWERS,
Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritarian's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3.00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 013 Race St., Phila. Pa.

Legal.

Jury Lists.

LIST OF GRAND AND TRAVERSE JURORS drawn for February Term 1878.

ANNIN tp.—F. P. Bishop, J. B. Kinney, Daniel Buckley.
BRADFORD boro.—J. L. Andrews, G. H. Fourt, G. W. Kelly, Wm. Kennedy, F. T. Kennedy, J. M. Tait.
BRADFORD tp.—J. E. Blair, A. W. Lloyd, J. K. Cutting, Levi M. Cross, I. C. Farr, Frank King, Thos. Tait, Sen.
CERES tp.—N. L. Adams, G. B. Gillett, C. C. Hickok, E. A. Trest.
COLLINS tp.—Milo Tyler.
ELDRED tp.—John Cook, M. G. Knapp, E. T. Otto, Hendrick Rice, Edgar Wolcott.
HAMLIN tp.—Geo. Garlick.
KEATING tp.—Henry Morse, W. S. Oviatt, Henry Meader.
LAFAYETTE tp.—D. Bowen, Thos. Newton.
LIBERTY tp.—J. D. Abbey, John Acre, Samuel Cummings, M. E. Hall, A. H. Modbery, John F. Norris.
OTTO tp.—Simon Briggs, S. C. Rixford.
SERGEANT tp.—Casper Haffner, G. Herzog.
SMETHPORT boro.—N. W. Abbey, F. O. Richmond, J. Shepard.
WETMORE tp.—G. T. Bell, O. D. Coleman, Leander Nutt.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for February Term, 1878.

ANNIN tp.—M. J. Hadley, J. Hodges.
BRADFORD tp.—W. B. Corwin, J. C. Drake, J. A. Mallory.
CERES tp.—Chas. Bell.
ELDRED tp.—John Cotton, D. J. Keyes, Elisha Moody, C. C. Moses, B. G. Spiller, William E. Windsor.
HAMLIN tp.—H. T. Sawyer.
KEATING tp.—W. Acre.
LAFAYETTE tp.—Mark Hardy, Robert Rushford.
LIBERTY tp.—Mason A. Lillibridge, Perry Manning.
NORWICH tp.—Daniel Gallup, J. B. Kimball.
OTTO tp.—J. Carpenter, F. W. Sprague.
SMETHPORT boro.—Jabez Beckwith.
WETMORE tp.—John Crowley.

J. E. B. White, }
J. A. Anderson, } Jury Com'rs.
C. S. King, Sheriff.

Licenses.

THE following petitions have been filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean county, to February Sessions 1878:

FOR TAVERN LICENSES.

W. K. Nye & R. H. McCarthy, Bradford Boro.
W. M. Lewis & H. W. Davis, do
Elhanan Hoyer, do
James C. Fox, do
J. W. Humphrey, Jr., do
Peter Fellett, do
Henry M. Dewitt, do
J. P. Abbott, do
Hector J. Graham, do
Wellington Smith, do
Page Palmiter, do
Thomas Dalton, do
S. B. Dean & C. B. Hyslip, do
Elon Dix & B. F. Knight, do
Albert Pierce, do
J. T. Collins, Bradford Boro.
Jas. Harrigan, do
Thos. & Jas. Angium, do
J. & B. Kelley, do
T. D. Andrews, Bradford Twp.
G. W. Morgan, do
P. A. Youngs & E. Southerland, do
Geo. H. Dewitt, do
U. Devliner, do
C. W. Roberts, do
Martin McKenoulty, do
C. Miller & C. E. Gaide, do
James Carroll & Thos. Wesburn, do
S. A. Stillwell, do
O. D. Ellison, Otto Township.
O. F. Hardenburgh, do
F. D. Straight, Custer City, Bradford Tp.
Michael Kelly, do do
Wm. G. Riddle, do do
Simon Pelton, do do
E. H. Oatman, do do
M. J. Tufts, Derrick City, do
Charles D. Seymour, do do
James Kilby, do do
Jerome Warren & Wm. McDermott, do do
Henry A. Dow & Patrick Worsley, Gillmor (City, Bradford Township.
Frank Pallman, Gillmor City, do
Edward McLaroy, Jr., do do
Chauncy Sharpe, do do
Fay & Thompson, Sawyer City, do
James Ross, State Line, do
Dennis O'Keeffe, Kendall Creek, do
C. A. Pease, do do
Wm. F. Mason, do do
Jonas Artley, do do
Thos. McGovern & John McGovern, do
Phelps & Peu, do do
Sawyer & Johnson, do do
Joseph Norton, do do
Sam'l Cary, Red Rock, do
E. Roberts & D. McDonald, do do
G. M. Fox, Duke Center, Otto Township.
Patrick McCarten, Alton, Layfayette Twp.
Benjamin F. Wright, new Sport Boro.
F. W. Meese, Kane, Wetmore Township.
E. R. Locker, do do
Wm. L. Starkweather, Ceres, Ceres Township.

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSE.

M. B. Collins, Bradford Boro.
J. L. Andrews, do
Thomas Connelly, do
W. W. Dey, do
E. H. Farnham, Bradford Twp.
Chas. H. Gregory & Frank Wood, Derrick City, Bradford Township.
Washington Aiken, Gillmor City, do
C. W. Blasts, Kendall Creek, do
Meron Hanlon, Port Allegany, Liberty Twp.

FOR EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Ed. Dolan, Bradford Boro.
Fred Ischutt, Bradford Boro.
Nathan Lazarus, do
G. P. Brooks, do
John Boniface, Gillmor City, Bradford Twp.
D. H. Furlow, Kendall Creek, do
J. H. McQuillen, Custer City, do
C. M. Coleman, Eldred Township.
James M. Tracy, Keating Township.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.

I, C. K. Sartwell, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in my office.

C. K. SARTWELL, Clerk.
JOHN R. CHADWICK, Dep'y.

Legal.

Appeal.

[illegible] Commissioners of McKean County will [illegible] Court House in Smethport, on [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., to hear the following appeals [illegible] the Assessment of 1878, viz:

[illegible]

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of [illegible] bounded and described as follows to wit: [illegible] mile [illegible] thence south [illegible] to a post [illegible] degrees west [illegible] to a post [illegible] degrees west [illegible] to a post [illegible] degrees east [illegible] to a post [illegible] degrees east [illegible] to a post [illegible] degrees east [illegible] to a post [illegible] degrees east [illegible] to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, on which there is erected one frame dwelling house and one frame barn.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of [illegible] at the suit of [illegible].

C. S. KING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, [illegible]

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and W. S. BROWNELL and D. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 4th day of Feb. 1878, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, Feb. 4, 1878, and the 102nd year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday the 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece parcel or tract of land situate in the Township of Keating, County of McKean, State of Pennsylvania to wit: Beginning at a sugar tree in the line of Laguna Rieve' lot, 100 perches west of his southeast corner; thence south 89 degrees east 100 perches to a post; thence 70 perches to a post corner; thence north 70 perches to a post corner on the side hill the southeast corner of Lumbs Rieve' lot; thence west by said lot 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres strict measure.

ALSO—One other lot, commencing at the southeast corner of the above described lot; thence east 25 perches to a post; thence north 80 perches to a post; thence west 25 perches to the northeast corner of the above lot; thence by line of said lot, south 80 perches to the place of beginning containing 12 and 6-10 acres strict measure, 100 and 3-10 acres of the northwest corner of the first lot, has been heretofore conveyed to John Holmes. Also about 12 acres and 25 perches of the south part of said two lots, has been heretofore conveyed to J. E. Chadwick, both of which said lots are exempted from sale. Also about 2½ acres between as conveyed to Andrew Bush, is excepted from the above improved, on which there is erected one frame house with wing and shed, one large frame barn, one horse barn with lean-to attached, one log house one frame corn-crib, a good orchard and well watered.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of D. F. Wilson, at the suit of John J. Roberts, now for the use of S. H. Call.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb 4, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS

OF THE

OIL PRODUCERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Your fellow citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, who are engaged in the business of producing petroleum in the western counties, desire to bring to your notice and knowledge, to the end that it may be brought to an issue and be settled once and forever, the subject of freight discriminations on the part of railroads and other common carriers, whereby individuals are injured, the prosperity of the State impaired and enterprise retarded or rendered abortive.

In our case we find such discriminations now made by our only railroad outlets, in favor of a single favored refining organization not even belonging to this State, but having its existence and headquarters in a neighboring State, at present an almost impassible barrier to free trade in our product, by making it practically impossible for other than this one favored refining organization, to pay the current price for our product, transport it to the various refining and distributing points and live.

A more serious question is the fact that corporations which formerly paid large amounts of taxes to the State, have been forced out of existence, while their property has become the property of this foreign corporation or organization, which is not answerable in its corporate capacity to this State, and the property thereby escapes much taxation to which your citizens are subjected and thus the treasury of the State itself is depleted; and all this through the discriminating action of the railroads in favor of this very organization.

The effect is and has been, to completely paralyze open trade and makes the one refining organization the only purchaser of our product, with all the disasters and evils attending such monopoly.

Our case is not an isolate one it is but the most recent; unfortunately for all, the sufferers from such discrimination are to be found in all branches of business, and all parts of the State. But our case is so flagrant and the injustice so glaring, an entire community now find voice and indignantly remonstrate against this arrogant assumption on the part of the railroad corporations in thus shutting us out from the world and forcing us to sell only to the one whom they favor, and we rely upon your aid in effectually putting an end to such an iniquitous system.

Various cities have felt the intolerable incubus of freight discriminations, but none more notably, perhaps, than Pittsburgh, which has had its prosperity seriously impaired, throwing a large number of workmen into the streets in a state of idleness, and a state of public feeling engendered which spoke only too practically and disastrously in the terrible riots and destruction of railroad property in July, 1877.

We are, in all parts of the State and county, suffering the effects of long continued business depression, with bankruptcy as the fate of many. While not the only cause, it is believed the impolicy and bad management of our railroads, has not a little to do with it and owing principally to freight discriminations. Business men cannot undertake large enterprises where they are dependent upon treacherous and uncertain rates of freight, for to engage successfully in any business requires equality in freight rates and as little uncertainty in such matters as is possible to attain. The managers of these railroad corporations, which your laws created, practically assume to control the mercantile and commercial affairs of our Commonwealth, divert them as they please, and carry your merchandise and products at rates subject to their own will, alone and practically assume to be above the law.

The revised Constitution of our State expressly prohibits rebates on freight rates, yet it is inoperative, for some of the railroads, holding their rights from you, refuse to accept the provisions of our present Constitution, and ignore your will and sovereignty.

The legislative powers are supposed to be lodged in your General Assembly; but in practice, your material interests are regulated and governed by the managers of these railroad corporations, who, by their sacred discriminations in freight rates and improper favoritism, assume all the prerogatives of sovereignty over you, and ignore your Assembly and its authority.

By their individual exercise of these usurped powers the railroad corporations actually govern your State, and thus the sovereignty which the people of right possess through their General Assembly, has been grasped by a few railroad managers. These railroad corporations claim the right to discriminate in favor of a large shipper of a commodity by giving a low rate of freight in consideration of his large shipments over their lines, and to charge a higher rate of freight to a shipper who may not ship as much.

It seems needless to point out the fallacy of these claims. The system positively stops enterprise in such matters, and the small shipper of to-day must remain small and only live by sufferance. Nor is it necessary to point out how inevitably it must corrupt the management of these very railroad corporations, as well as debauch mercantile honor by such systematic deceit in freight rates.

To admit its longer continuance is to consent to the centralization of business and wealth into the hands of the few and the consequent result of reducing the many to a state of poverty and servitude; for under such an unbusiness like and corrupt system, enterprise and ability is little worth and must end in being suppressed or rendered abortive.

Fellow citizens, we ask you to consider and ponder this matter; take it home to each of you and then adopt such procedure as shall terminate a system which has been so long an incubus upon the commerce and mercantile affairs of our State, and which has brought bankruptcy and ruin upon the many to the enrichment of the few.

We ask that you instruct your representatives to the General Assembly to see that proper laws are passed as shall make the constitutional provisions upon the subject of discrimination and prohibit le freight rates, effective and cause the Constitution of the State to be a rule and a bond in fact; that these corporations shall be held liable in damages for infractions, and that the managers of them who shall violate the law and the Constitution by giving such rebates, shall be liable by fine, and imprisonment as well.

We ask that you instruct your representatives to enact a law whereby any person or persons, company or corporation, who shall furnish a full car load of any commodity to any railroad, shall have the same transported at as low a rate of freight as is charged any other person or persons, company or corporation, upon similar commodities and between similar points.

Railroads are common carriers: they have no inherent right or delegated powers to govern the people or their business. This power belongs to you. Will you exercise it or will you longer submit to the exercise of powers and executive authority over you which, never granted by you to any corporation, have been usurped to your and our great detriment?

Will you exert your rightful authority over your servants the common carrier, the railroad corporation made by your laws, or will you longer submit tamely until the entire enterprise and ability of our noble Commonwealth has been still further emasculated and brought to a still greater servitude?

Do not misunderstand us; we mean no war on corporations. They are useful means of achieving valuable ends, but the creature we create must not become the master. Such, however, the railroad corporations have become, owing largely to our own supineness, and to the lack of proper restrictive and supervisory legislation, until through their corrupting influence and misrepresentations, it has heretofore been almost impossible to effect the legislation necessary for the safety of the people at large.

Instruct your representatives in the General Assembly that if proper bills are presented bearing upon the evils referred to, tending to their correction, to vote for them. Note those who shall vote against such bills, and by their votes assist in continuing these evils, and retire such men to the private life they never should have left. Elect no man to hereafter represent you in the General Assembly unless such as shall go pledged to redress the grievances we now suffer from, and shall furthermore agree to assist and aid in passing such laws as shall cause every corporation doing business in the State, to become subject to the Constitution of the State and the laws pursuant thereto.

Our present remedy for the evils we are now suffering from and mention above, is in a Free Pipe Law, similar in its general features to the Railroad Law, whereby any one may be permitted to lay pipe lines from the petroleum producing regions to any part of the State, with the right to condemn the right of way therefor.

We ask no aid, no subsidies, no appropriations from the State; we ask only the same freedom of action now given to railroads, and which will enable us to communicate with those who want our product.

We ask your aid and influence.

By order of
GENERAL COUNCIL
of the Petroleum Producers Protective Union.

Titusville, Pa., January 10, 1878.

A Solid Cause at Last.

From the Hartford Times.

An Irish matron enters a lawyer's office: "Is this the place, sur, where people git divorces?"

"Yes, occasionally we engage in that kind of business. What can we do for you, madam?"

"Faith, sur, I'd loike to git a divorce from me husband Pathrick."

"What is the matter with Patrick, madam?"

"Shure and Pathrick gits dhrunk, sur."

"That's bad. But I hardly think that alone will be a sufficient cause. Have you no other complaint!"

"Indade I have, sur; Pathrick bates me."

"Yes, yes, I see. That adds cruelty to drunkenness. But, madam, you do not seem to suffer much in your appearance from Patrick's cruelty. I think you must find a stronger reason before the court will grant you a divorce."

"Well, sur, besides all that, I fear, sur, that Pathrick isn't thrue to me."

"Ah! now, madam, you being to talk business. What reason have you for thinking that Patrick is unfaithful to you?"

"Well, sur, I may say that it's meself that has a sthrong suspicion that Pathrick is not the fathur of me last choild."

An Alphabet of Good Counsel.

Attend carefully to the details of your business.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.
Endure your trials patiently.
Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.
Go not in the society of the vicious.
Hold your integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation or business.
Join hands with the virtuous.
Keep your mind from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe the Sabbath day.
Pay your honest debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of sin.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Xtend to every one a kindly salutation.
Yield not to discouragements.
Zealously labor for the right.
And success is certain.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Brick, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellow Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Rad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Pliers, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Stoves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

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LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

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PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

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J. P. WENDEL'S

LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County HOUSE Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine TOBACCOS and CIGARS.

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

FALL STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. CALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Millinery & Fancy Goods,

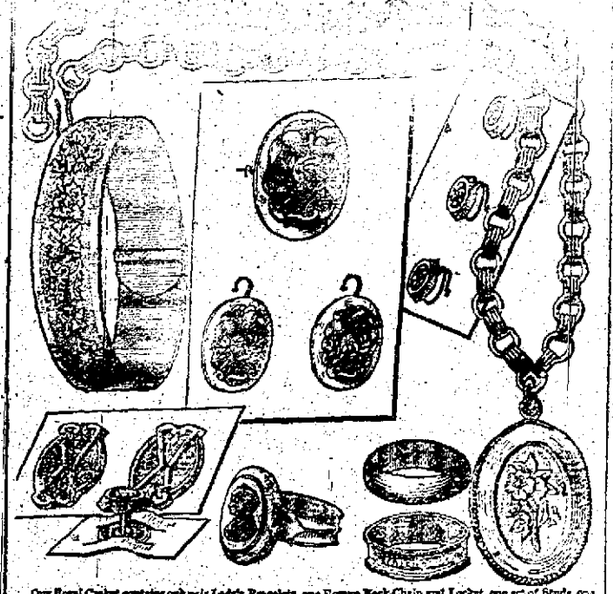
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,

GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Miscellaneous.

Only One Dollar!



Our Royal Casket contains one pair Lady's Bracelets, one Roman Neck Chain and Locket, one set of Studs, one pair of Sleeve Buttons, one Lady's Set (Ear-Rings and Pin), one Scarf Ring, one engraved "Friendship" Ring, one Plain Ring, one embossed Gold Locket, all of which are gold-plated, warranted to stand the test of solid gold, and exactly as represented by the engravings in the advertisement. On receipt of one dollar, we will send this Casket free of handsome jewelry, securely packed in a beautiful casket, postpaid, to any address. Our handsome illustrated Catalogue accompanies every casket free. Mail all orders to

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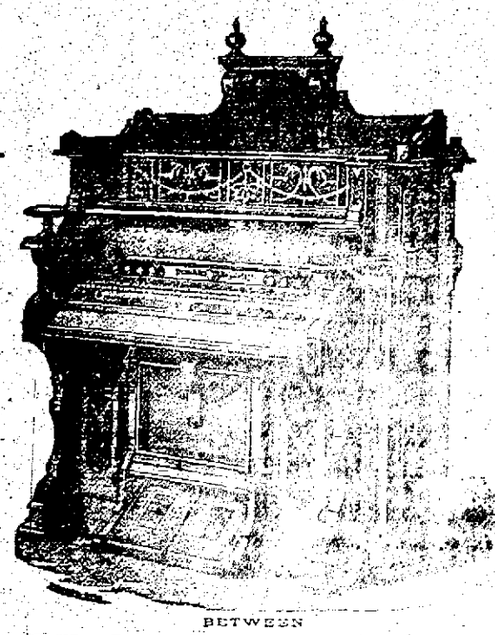
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CELEBRATED ORGANS



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57,000 AND 58,000

NOW IN USE.

The oldest, largest and most perfect Manufactory of Organs in the United States. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Have been tested for OVER 30 YEARS in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America. Testimonials in proof of this statement can be found in our Catalogue, which will be mailed FREE to any address.

Our success has brought into existence hundreds of imitators (mostly Stock Companies), whose want of experience is evident to those who are capable of judging. SEE AND HEAR OUR ORGANS BEFORE PURCHASING ANY OTHER, and you will thus avoid the annoyance of being encumbered with an instrument which you will find (when too late) is a source of vexation and regret.

☞ All our instruments are WARRANTED for five years.

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Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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REPAIRING and CLEANING

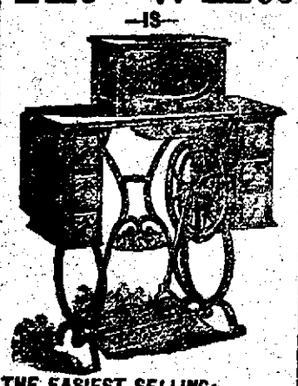
done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

J. McNULTY.

The White

—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING;

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Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and palmed on the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE. IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

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Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

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We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

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R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the season in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have attractions and bargains to offer in all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

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Our lines of

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KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

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